

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,600

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1974

Established 1847

## Minister, 2 Envoys Among 12 Held

### Nicaragua Agrees to Send Hostages, Gunmen to Cuba

MANAGUA, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Nicaraguan government said today that it would allow eight guerrillas who killed a businessman and two policemen yesterday to go to Cuba along with 13 political prisoners and 12 hostages, including the country's foreign minister and two of its top ambassadors.

The government did not say what prompted its decision. Earlier today, the guerrillas released seven wives of hostages.

Jose Maria Castillo, a wealthy

businessman, and the two policemen were killed when the five Sandinista Liberation Front guerrillas shot their way into Mr. Castillo's home early yesterday with submachine guns, officials said. Mr. Castillo was a former cabinet minister.

The government said the Spanish government served as an intermediary in convincing Havana to admit the guerrillas and prisoners. Nicaragua does not have diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Efrain Hueso, the press sec-

retary for President Anastasio Somoza Debayle, would not say when the plane would leave or how many persons would be aboard. He said as soon as the guerrillas and the prisoners were safely in Havana, the aircraft would return here with the hostages.

Mr. Hueso did not say whether the government had agreed to a guerrilla demand for a \$5-million ransom.

A Boeing 727 of Nicaragua's Lanica Airlines was called back from Miami to stand by at a local airport to fly out the group.

The Most Rev. Miguel Ovando y Bravo, the archbishop of Managua, acted as mediator to win the release of the seven women. He also served as a go-between for the release yesterday of 13 other persons, among them servants, musicians and children.

The guerrillas burst into the Castillo home just after midnight Friday, while a party was in progress for U.S. Ambassador Turner Shelton. The U.S. Embassy said Mr. Shelton had left about 30 minutes earlier.

The persons still held included Foreign Minister Alejandro Montiel Arguello, Ambassador to the United States Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, UN Ambassador Guillermo Lora and Managua Mayor Luis Valle Oliveras. An informed source said a U.S. citizen was still in the Castillo home. The American was identified as David Carpenter, who was thought to be from New York and a son-in-law of Mr. Castillo.

Among the women released was Mrs. Arguello, the former Louise Nash of Sarasota, Fla.

Mayor Oliveras said by telephone from the home this morning: "Some of us had a good night's sleep."

#### Treated Well

He said the negotiations were going well and that all 12 hostages were being treated well.

President Somoza declared martial law after the attack and ordered the Castillo home surrounded by about 300 soldiers of the National Guard.

The Sandinista Liberation Front takes its name, tactics and goals from Gen. Augusto Sandino, a Nicaraguan Army officer who became a rebel. From 1927 until 1933, Gen. Sandino fought U.S. Marines occupying this Central American nation.

Gen. Sandino was shot in 1934 on the orders of Gen. Anastasio Somoza, the Marines pulled out in 1933, and the general was left as head of the Nicaraguan National Guard.

Two years later, Gen. Somoza overthrew President Juan Batista Sacasa. His son is President now. Nicaraguan officials say the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

unions said in a statement hailing the emergency ordinance.

Sheikh Mujib had warned several times in recent months that something drastic would have to be done to restore order. Ob-

acts in Wave of Killings, Unrest

### Mujib to Govern by Decree in Bangladesh 'Emergency'

DACCA, Dec. 29 (AP)—Prime minister Mujibur Rahman declared a nationwide "emergency" Bangladesh yesterday and assumed the right to rule by decree with lawlessness and economic havoc.

Sheikh Mujib, who led the nation to independence from Pakistan three years ago, said that government was unable to handle the crisis under normal constitutional conditions.

As he often has in the past, he attributed his troubles to "collaborators of the Pakistan Army, extremists and enemy agents in the pay of foreign powers."

His proclamation made Bangladesh the fourth country in the area of the Indian subcontinent to be brought under emergency rule, with the suspension of basic civil rights. India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are being governed under emergency powers.

"Special Measures"

Sheikh Mujib, in an emergency ordinance issued by President Mohammadullah, was granted unlimited power to decree "special measures" to protect the economy and restore law and order.

Authorities increased patrols in the streets of Dhacca. Reports were said troops and militiamen also took up key positions in lesser cities and towns throughout the country.

Sheikh Mujib's decision was hailed by most of Dhacca's newspapers.

The obvious intention of the government is to flush out centers of reaction and agencies of exaction during the state of "emergency," said the Bangladesh Press, which is run by a nephew of the Prime Minister.

"Political killings, acts of sabotage, hoarding, profiteering, smuggling and anti-people activities should not be tolerated," one of the country's major labor

## Violation of '72 Accord Seen

### Soviet Official Says Moscow May Review U.S. Trade Ties

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (NYT)—A Kremlin spokesman warned yesterday that the Soviet Union might re-examine its economic obligations and trade relations with the United States in retaliation against what the Russians view as discriminatory provisions of the trade reform bill recently enacted by Congress.

Leonid Zamyatin, director-general of the government's Tass press agency, charged that Congress had violated a 1972 trade agreement providing equal trade status between the two countries by linking the extension of trade benefits to freer emigration from the Soviet Union.

"In the present situation, the failure of one of the parties to honor its commitments cannot help but affect the commitments assumed by the other party under a series of commercial and financial agreements," Mr. Zamyatin asserted.

Mr. Zamyatin, the highest Soviet official to comment on the trade bill's passage, underscored Moscow's displeasure in a major article in Sovetskaya Rossiya, the official organ of the Russian Federation, giving his remarks somewhat less exposure and authority than if they had appeared in the Communist party newspaper Pravda.

However, he offered Russian leaders the fullest explanation so far of the emigration amendment, terms laid down by Congress, "ordained today by Tass but without including the legislative details."

The press official did not specify what actions the Soviet Union might take beyond reiterating its previous threat to look elsewhere in the West for trading partners.

Mr. Zamyatin appeared to be alluding to the trade package signed by the Soviet Union and the United States on Oct. 18, 1972. As part of it, Moscow undertakes to pay Washington more than \$700 million in a settlement of lend-lease obligations associated with deliveries of American military equipment during World War II.

Under the payment formula, the Soviet Union agreed to make three initial payments, totaling \$48 million, on Oct. 18, 1972, on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## MP Is Freed Pending Immigration Ruling

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29 (UPI)—British MP John Stonehouse was released from jail today to await a decision on his request to remain in Australia.

Mr. Stonehouse left the Melbourne Detention Center, where he was imprisoned as a suspected illegal immigrant. He was accompanied by his lawyer, Paul Patterson. Their destination was not immediately known.

Minister for Immigration Clyde Cameron said Mr. Stonehouse's release was authorized because, "as a member of the British House of Commons, he has a right to enter Australia without an entry permit."

He said that although Mr. Stonehouse entered Australia under an assumed name, "I did not consider his continued detention was warranted while I study the reports put to me."

Mr. Stonehouse has agreed to report to the Labor and Immigration Department in Melbourne once a week while his case is



Leonid Zamyatin

under consideration, Mr. Cameron said.

Mr. Stonehouse was arrested Tuesday and charged with entering Australia under a false name. He said he wanted to escape "incredible pressures" of blackmail and business failures.

His disappearance in Miami last month triggered a wave of speculation that he had been involved with various espionage agencies, but Prime Minister Harold Wilson told the House of Commons that these reports were false.

Parliament Action Seen LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Political informants said today that the British Labor party is expected to initiate action soon to oust Mr. Stonehouse from Parliament if he fails to resign of his own accord.

They said the action will be begun by Edward Short, Lord president of the council and majority floor leader in the House. Mr. Stonehouse has been



Nicaraguan soldier at the ready in the section of the city where hostages were held.

## 300 to 1,000 Are Feared Dead In North Pakistan Earthquake

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 29 (Reuters)—Officials feared tonight that at least 300 persons and perhaps as many as 1,000 have been killed in an earthquake that destroyed a mountain village in northern Pakistan last night and badly damaged others.

The quake, which struck at dusk, demolished nearly every house in the village of Patan, about 200 miles north of here on the Karakoram highway leading to the Chinese border.

An official at Abbottabad said that he had been in radio contact with Patan and had been told that the death toll "may reach 1,000."

Rescuers reportedly were "digging out bodies by the dozens." A victim said that almost every household in Patan had lost one or two persons and that there were between 400 and 500 homes in the village.

There were reports that several villages on a 65-mile strip along the edge of the Indus Valley, from Patan to Somar Nullah, appeared to have taken the full force of the quake.

#### More Casualties Feared

Officials said they had received reports that the village of Jajal, seven miles from Patan, had been severely affected and they feared more casualties there.

The army used helicopters to carry rescue teams, doctors, medical supplies, food, blankets and tents and fly out the injured to military hospitals.

Efforts to bring in a greater number of relief workers, to search for the dead and injured were being hampered by landslides that have blocked the Karakoram highway.

Pakistan has not yet called for international aid, and officials said that the government was waiting to learn the full extent of the damage.

Residents of the region camped out in the open, fearing another quake.

#### Further Tremors

Patan survivors said that the big quake yesterday was followed by other strong tremors throughout the night which sent boulders down the mountainsides.

One of the survivors, 24-year-old Khuda Khan, said: "I was sitting inside my house when there was this big earth tremor. The whole house collapsed on top of me. I was rescued, but three

of my relatives—an aunt, a young girl and a man—were killed. The whole village was destroyed."

Another of the injured, Mohamad Yasin said, that tumbling boulders killed several persons.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, is directing the rescue operations and was expected to visit the disaster region.

An army spokesman said that, "because the area is so remote, we still do not have full details of the dead and injured. Rescue work still is going on and we should know more later."

The quake was the most serious in Pakistan since 1935, when the Baluchistan capital of Quetta was razed.

## Brezhnev Meets Cairo Aides In Advance of Visit to Egypt

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist party, met today with Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy of Egypt and W. Minister Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Ghamay.

The discussion may indicate a crucial stage of Soviet-Egyptian relations. Western diplomats said. The press agency said the meeting took place in a "friendly atmosphere."

"Views were exchanged on further development of all-around cooperation and strengthening of friendship between the Soviet Union and the Arab Republic of Egypt," it said.

Tass said Mr. Brezhnev reaffirmed Soviet support for the Arab cause and that Mr. Fahmy and Gen. Ghamay expressed thanks on behalf of President Anwar Sadat for Soviet assistance.

Mr. Fahmy and Gen. Ghamay were promoted to full general Friday, came here yesterday in response to an "urgent" invitation Mr. Brezhnev sent Mr. Sadat two days earlier, according to political sources in Cairo.

Both those sources and Western diplomats in Moscow said that the visit was somehow connected with Mr. Brezhnev's announced visit to Cairo Jan. 18. The sources said the Russians were anxious to insure that the visit would have positive results that would reflect credit on Mr. Brezhnev.

The Soviets want the final communiqué written, before Brezhnev gets there, a diplomat said. "They don't want surprises."

There has been speculation among diplomats—unconfirmed by official sources—that the Russians have threatened to postpone or cancel the Brezhnev trip unless a substantial degree of agreement is reached beforehand.

The dispute appeared to center on the methods used to achieve peace in the Middle East and on Soviet weapons shipments.

The Soviet government favors a reconvening of the Geneva conference on Middle East peace. It has opposed piecemeal agreements between the Arabs and Israel.

Allon Denies Reports JERUSALEM, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said today that Israel has not given the United States additional proposals on a second-stage Sinai settlement with Egypt since his visit to Washington three weeks ago, a government spokesman said.

Reporting on Mr. Allon's review of foreign policy matters at the weekly Cabinet session, the spokesman said the foreign minister "has presented no new proposals on an interim agreement since his talks in Washington" with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other officials.

"Mr. Allon denied the distorted reports which have been published in the Israeli and international press concerning this matter," the spokesman said. He did not

specify to which state the offer was referring.

According to local newspaper reports, Mr. Allon told Mr. Kissinger an Israeli pullback was possible up to 31 miles to a line linking Nahal Yam on the Mediterranean and Abu Zneima on the Gulf of Suez, on the condition that Egypt made corresponding political concessions to stabilize the situation along the line.

## Plane Crash Kills 24 in Guatemala; 21 Are From U.S.

GUATEMALA CITY, Dec. 29 (AP)—A chartered airplane crashed yesterday near the Mayan ruins of Tikal in northern Guatemala, killing everyone aboard—21 American tourists and three Guatemalan crew members—officials said today.

Barbara Smith, a spokeswoman for the U.S. Consulate here, said two of the Americans were from Columbus, Ohio, and the others were from New Jersey and New York. She said they were part of a tour group.

The Lockheed Lodestar, aircraft which the Guatemalan Air Force said was owned by Edwin Ortiz of Guatemala City, crashed shortly after taking off from an airport near Tikal. The cause of the crash was not immediately known.

The plane's destination was Guatemala City, about 300 miles south of Tikal.

## Kissinger Seeks Special Panel to Investigate CIA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (NYT)—President Ford has under consideration a proposal to create a public commission to investigate allegations of illegal domestic surveillance by the CIA.

The proposal was made by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and others within the administration and outside the government in the belief that a public forum would help halt the controversy over CIA activities and lay the groundwork for a careful review of the agency's illegal domestic spying operations, according to an informed government official. The official said that the names of citizens who would serve on the panel had already been discussed and that he believed the administration would accept some form of Mr. Kissinger's recommendations.

There was no indication here of the identity of persons who might be named to such a commission. But a source said that they obviously would be "high caliber" people drawn from various fields, legal, academic and business.

#### 'Henry's View'

The government official said that Mr. Kissinger "doesn't have any idea that he can head off any congressional investigation" with a public commission.

He said that "Henry's view, I think is, of course, that Congress can investigate as it should but that doesn't absolve the administration from investigating itself. Obviously if we did nothing but step back and watch every-

body else investigate the CIA without doing something about it ourselves, that would be criticized, too."

Mr. Kissinger apparently relayed his views to Mr. Ford, who is on a vacation at Vail, Colo. Mr. Ford has with him a 50-page report on CIA domestic activities from William Colby, director of the agency.

Various committees of Congress probably will inquire into the allegations that the CIA violated its charter by engaging in domestic spying operations, including "black" and "white" operations, and "black" and "white" operations, and "black" and "white" operations.

Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., who heads the subcommittee, reiterated Friday that he intends to proceed with public sessions. Subcommittees of the Senate Armed Services Committee and the Senate Government Operations Committee also are expected to tackle the problem.

Ford Delays Response VAIL, Colo., Dec. 29 (AP)—President Ford will delay a response to allegations of domestic spying by the CIA until after his return to Washington this week, his press secretary, Ronald Nissen, said yesterday.

Mr. Nissen said Mr. Ford will be reviewing the report from Mr. Colby "over the next few days" and will discuss the matter with Mr. Colby and others after returning to the capital, probably on Thursday.

There will be an announcement on the subject within several days after the completion of those discussions," Mr. Nissen said. He added that neither he nor Mr. Ford would discuss the subject further until that time.

In response to questions, Mr. Nissen said Mr. Ford "certainly would confer with Mr. Kissinger on the subject and quite likely with Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger."

Asked if Mr. Ford would meet with former CIA Director Richard Helms, who headed the agency when the alleged illegal spying took place, Mr. Nissen said, "I don't know about Helms."

A high-ranking government intelligence official, informed of the former agent's story, said his description of day-to-day life as a domestic spy "seemed a little bit far out." But the official added that he was unable to deny any of the agent's specific acts.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## CIA Ex-Agent Recalls Role As Spy in N.Y.

By Seymour M. Hersh

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT)—A former agent for the Central Intelligence Agency, in recounting the details of his undercover career, says that New York City became a prime CIA domestic spying target during the 1950s because it was considered a "big training ground" for radical activities in the United States.

The agent, who spent more than four years in the late 1940s and early 1950s spying on radical groups in New York, told The New York Times that more than 25 CIA agents were assigned to the city at the height of anti-communism activity at Columbia University and elsewhere.

The agents were tightly controlled by senior officials in the New York office of the Domestic Operations Division, a little-known unit set up in 1949 by the CIA in more than a dozen cities across the nation, the former agent said.

The division's ostensible function then was legal: to coordinate with American corporations supplying "cover" for CIA agents abroad and to aid in the interrogation of American travelers after their return from foreign countries.

The former agent's description of life as a domestic CIA spy was provided during a series of interviews last week. The contact with The Times followed publication a week ago (NYT, Dec. 23) of the first account of the spying.

The former agent said that his involvement began with the advent of the Black Panther movement in 1967 and the increase of anti-war dissent during the last months of the Johnson administration. "And then it started to snowball from there," the former agent said.

The Times, working with details supplied by the former agent, was able to verify that he served as an undercover intelligence spy, although it was impossible to check all of his information.

The former agent insisted on anonymity and said that, if he were exposed, he would be forced to publicly deny any link to the agency.

A high-ranking government intelligence official, informed of the former agent's story, said his description of day-to-day life as a domestic spy "seemed a little bit far out." But the official added that he was unable to deny any of the agent's specific acts.

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## After Reported Pressure for Initiative

### Ethiopia Offers Talks Abroad to Rebels

ASMARA, Ethiopia, Dec. 29 (Reuters)—Ethiopia's ruling Military Council intends to bring peace to the troubled northern provinces of Eritrea by negotiations abroad with guerrilla leaders seeking Eritrea's secession, a government representative said here in the provincial capital today.

Maj. Berhannu Saieh, a member of the Military Council, announced the negotiation plans at a meeting of senior government officials and 346 community leaders from all parts of Eritrea, participants in the session said.

The conference opened yesterday after a week of tension following rebel banding of attacks on two Asmara barracks, in which six persons were killed and 40 injured.

The Eritrean Liberation Front has been fighting the army since Eritrea—formerly a federal state with a large degree of autonomy—was made a province of Ethiopia in 1962. The ELF is predominantly Moslem.

A second guerrilla group, the Marxist-oriented Popular Liberation Front, was formed a few years ago. The ELF and the PLF have often been at odds.

The ELF has its headquarters in Beirut and Maj. Berhannu's announcement of plans for negotiations abroad was seen as a concession to the group. He made the statement after several Eritrean community leaders told him that the national government in Addis Ababa should initiate direct talks with the rebels, participants at the meeting said.

Observers here recalled that the ELF's secretary-general, Osman Saleh Sabai, said at a press conference in Beirut on Friday that his movement was prepared to continue fighting for independence. The ELF is not equipped with heavy weapons which put it on a par with the Ethiopian Army, he was quoted as saying.

At today's session, a number of speakers reportedly accused the Ethiopian Army of having unleashed a wave of atrocities since last Sunday in a crackdown they likened to the tactics of deposed Emperor Haile Selassie's government, which was ousted in a military coup in September.

Justice Plea

The prior of Eritrea's 14th-century Christian-Bisen monastery, Teyezde Berhan Wolde-selassie, was quoted as saying that Ethiopian troops had murdered

Eritreans here by strangling them with steel wire.

"Those responsible should be apprehended and brought to justice," the churchman was quoted as saying.

According to eyewitnesses here, six persons were found strangled to death with wire at dawn last Tuesday. But, according to unconfirmed reports, the number of Eritreans killed in this manner was considerably higher.

Participants at today's meeting quoted the prior as saying that the former government had tried to destroy Eritrea and as adding: "Now the army is trying to do the same but will not succeed. I speak frankly as I am old and not afraid to be murdered tomorrow."

Another speaker, Sheikh Mohammed Saleh, a teacher at Asmara's Islamic school, was said to have charged that Ethiopian troops had massacred a Moslem family last Sunday.

The speaker drew parallels between the Eritrean situation and the Algerian struggle for independence which it won in 1962. Participants in the meeting added that he had also cited the conflict between East and West Pakistan which led to the independence of Bangladesh in 1971.



## A Promise of Democracy

## Portuguese Unsure of Future But Enjoy Sense of Freedom

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Dec. 29 (NYT).—Economic depression, political conflict, social tension and a general sense of uncertainty about where the country is headed are all part of the Portuguese scene.

But the future contains at least a promise of democracy and the start of economic reform after half a century in which it seemed that Portugal was frozen into a repressive political and economic system.

Portuguese over the age of 18 are registering for what is to be the first free election in their lifetime.

The election next spring will be for an assembly to draft a

constitution for a new political system. The old dictatorship was deposed on April 25.

Although a constitutional base for democracy has yet to be organized, there is a sense of freedom in Portugal now.

The coup in April broke constraints on speaking one's mind, holding meetings, going on strike and challenging officialdom.

The Portuguese reacted with such enthusiasm that some persons spoke of a country "intoxicated by freedom," and officials deplored a trend toward anarchy.

## Quieted Down

Eight months later the country has quieted down considerably.

The coup lifted restraints on what the Portuguese could read or watch. Books, magazines, films and theater lean heavily toward sex or the kind of leftist ideas that the old regime had rigidly banned. A reaction has set in now, with the still influential Catholic Church joining parent groups and some officials in deploring a "wave of pornography sweeping over Portugal."

As for the economic crisis, not everyone seems to be suffering. Despite a heavy trade deficit and extra taxes on luxury imports, the shops were full of expensive goods this Christmas season and there were customers.

It is rare to see a car on display in any of the showrooms along Avenida da Liberdade that does not have a "sold" sign on it.

Some of the spending is a result of disquiet about the currency, although the escudo has remained strikingly stable amid the country's difficulties.

## The 15th Month

There is great concern about the economy. Bankers and economic experts see a crisis in the country already. Hundreds of companies are close to bankruptcy as a result of huge increases in their wage payments ordered by the new government last spring. Before Christmas, they were bound by labor contracts to pay a so-called "15th month," a bonus of a month's pay, and many lacked the cash.

Some companies have closed, and others have had to be rescued with short-term loans. The number of unemployed is steadily growing and is being added to by demobilized soldiers from the African wars and by migrants who have found factory doors closed to them in other European countries. The forecast for early next year is 200,000 unemployed, or about 8 per cent of the work force.

Inflation, estimated at 30 per cent this year, is another factor in social unrest. Those who are working see their gains being wiped out by steadily climbing prices.

## Economic Program

After much-criticized delay, the government is drafting an economic program for the next three years. The program is being developed through compromise among opposing political ideologies and will represent something of an innovation because, as a government economist said, "the Portuguese are better at improvisation than at planning."

The program will attempt to cope with the inflation and unemployment problems and to stimulate investment in industry and agriculture. The program will give an assured place to private enterprise but also will provide for widespread state intervention.

A planner who participated in the program acknowledged that it was difficult to make economic plans "when we do not know what the political context will be."

Nobody in Portugal can say for sure where the country is heading politically because to a large extent the dominant armed forces remain an enigma.

## Angola Talks Set

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 29 (AP).—Constitutional talks on the future of Angola are to be held in Portugal on Jan. 10, an Angolan nationalist leader said here yesterday.

Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Liberation of Angola (UNITA), said that on that date he and Agostinho Neto, leader of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), and Holden Roberto, head of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), will meet with the Portuguese.

He also said that Mr. Neto and Mr. Roberto had agreed to meet within the next few days for talks to form a united front in preparation for the talks with the Portuguese. He refused to say where these talks would take place.

## I Wounded in Attack On Soviet Cruise Ship

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 29 (UPI).—One person was wounded yesterday in an attack on a Russian cruise ship in San Juan harbor, the police said. A militant Cuban exile group claimed responsibility for the attack.

The FBI said it was investigating the attack aboard or near the cruise ship Maxim Gorki, which occurred shortly after midnight. The ship left on schedule about an hour later.



PRAYER SERVICE—Open-air services were held at St. Peter's Anglican Church in Darwin, Australia, yesterday because the church was damaged by last week's cyclone.

## Greeks Arrest No Youth Under 16 On Drug Charge So Far This Year

ATHENS, Dec. 29 (AP).—Greek police declared Friday that no Greek under 16 had been arrested for violating the nation's drug laws this year from January to Dec. 15.

Of a total of 116 persons arrested in Greece for use of various drugs for the period under review, police said that "only seven" were Greeks aged 16 to 20.

Police gave no comparative figures for the Greek youths but it was understood to be as low or even lower in previous years.

The limited use of drugs among Greek youths is attributed by sociologists to family discipline and the difficulty of obtaining drugs in Greece.

## Moderate Replacing Rector At Buenos Aires University

By Jonathan Kandell

Buenos Aires, Dec. 29 (NYT).—The controversial rightist rector of the University of Buenos Aires will be replaced by a moderate administrator after Jan. 1, the Argentine government has disclosed.

The resignation of the rector, Alberto Ohtalagano, who has voiced strongly Fascist sentiments during his two-month tenure, is an important concession to opposition parties, which have stepped up their criticism of the Peronist government in recent weeks for its increasingly authoritarian measures.

The new rector, Julio Lyonnet, who now an official with the Ministry of Education, is considered more acceptable to moderate and leftist elements in the university and among the opposition parties.

A government decree thanked Mr. Ohtalagano for "the important services he has rendered." The outgoing rector said that "I received the university in chaos and leave it in an order which nobody can ignore."

Mr. Ohtalagano, once a leading member of the Fascist, anti-Semitic Nationalist Alliance for Liberation, was the fourth rector of the troubled university since the Peronist government came to power in May, 1973.

Two of his left-wing Peronist predecessors, Rodolfo Puigros and Raul Laguard, were received as political exiles by Mexico after they reported death threats against them by rightist terrorists. Mr. Laguard's infant son was killed in a bomb blast at his home in September.

Mr. Ohtalagano inherited a left-dominated university where hundreds of conservative professors had been purged from their faculty posts. Under left-wing Peronist administrations, the university—once considered among the finest in Latin America—had instituted an open-admissions policy that bloated enrollment in a year from 80,000 to 150,000 students.

The political pendulum moved in the opposite direction under Mr. Ohtalagano, who presided over the dismissal of hundreds of alleged leftist professors. Although exact figures were not available on the scope of the purge, in one university department alone—the Graduate School of Architecture—180 professors and teaching assistants were

## Hoteliers Protest Paris Price Lid

PARIS, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—Paris hoteliers yesterday protested a government decision to freeze Paris restaurant prices until the end of March.

This decision, inspired by some admittedly reprehensible majority of our colleagues who had obeyed calls for moderation," the organization of the Paris-region hotel industry said in a statement.

The Finance Ministry, announcing the freeze Friday, said that Paris restaurant prices rose by 12.5 per cent in the 12-month period ending in October, at a time when wholesale food prices were rising by 10.5 per cent.

## Russia Warns U.S. on Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

July 1, 1973, and on July 1, 1975. The balance was to be paid in annual installments after the United States had extended most-favored-nation treatment by lifting its discriminatory tariffs on the importation of Soviet goods.

The understanding then was that no strings would be attached to the American trade concessions. However, under the recent Trade Reform Act, the tariff reductions were made conditional on a relaxation of Soviet emigration practices.

So far, the Russians have not brought up the matter of the Soviet-Lithuanian agreement, although a Soviet disclaimer of the settlement on the grounds that the original agreement was broken by Washington has been considered a possibility by Western diplomats here.

Mr. Zamyatin's remarks sharpened the Kremlin's line that the trade reform bill as passed runs counter to the original Soviet-American agreement of 1972. Moscow appears to hope that such an argument will put the responsibility back on Congress, effectively reversing whatever understanding existed by making the flow of Jewish and other emigrants dependent upon the actual American trade benefits given to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is said to be particularly unhappy with the ceiling set by Congress on Export-Import Bank credits—\$800 million over four years. The credits have greater practical value than the prestige of most-favored-nation status since they are considered necessary to buy the American technology that the Soviet Union wants to update its lagging economy.

Mr. Zamyatin argued that the emigration amendments constituted "an absurd and hopeless position. The question of emigration of citizens from any country lies entirely within the competence of the state concerned."

He implied to his readers that the United States had its own emigration limitations and that the emigration agencies of the United States are governed in such matters by American laws and not by the opinion of parliamentarians of other countries.

## Floods Strike Java

JAKARTA, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—Two villages were drowned and 1,000 others made homeless when floods caused by torrential rains swept away six villages in the Banten Regency in west Java.

## Evacuation Halt, Rebuilding Start Slated in Darwin

DARWIN, Australia, Dec. 29 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Alan Shretton, director of relief operations here, said today that he was winding down the evacuation of the cyclone-struck city and expected the state of emergency to end Thursday, with a return of governing power to civilians then.

He said at a news conference that he planned to evacuate about 1,000 persons tomorrow. The general director of the National Disaster Organization, said today that he was winding down the evacuation of the cyclone-struck city and expected the state of emergency to end Thursday, with a return of governing power to civilians then.

About 23,000 have been evacuated since the four-hour cyclone killed 48 persons on Christmas Day and destroyed the homes of about half the city's 41,000 inhabitants. Gen. Shretton said that the health situation here is satisfactory and he does not want to deplete the population needlessly when there is reconstruction work to be done. Australian Navy ships are expected to arrive Wednesday with relief supplies to complement those flown here.

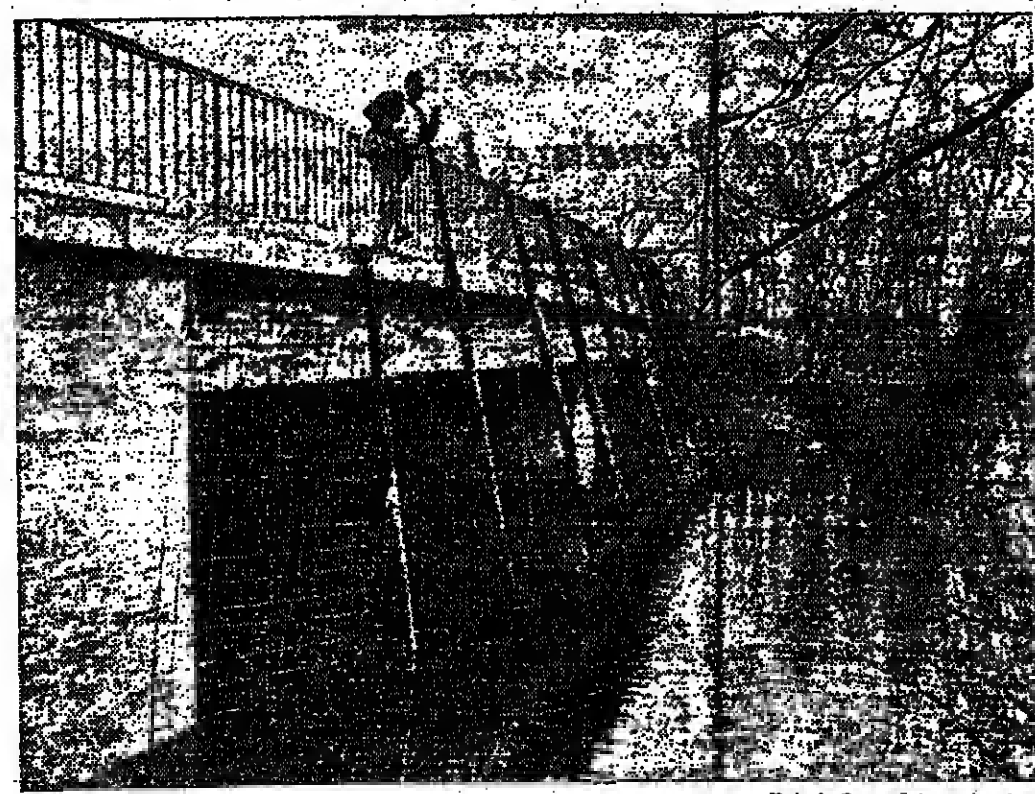
Australia's Prime Minister Gough Whitlam came to Darwin yesterday and assured the inhabitants that the city would be rebuilt. Mr. Whitlam, after cutting short a European tour to come here, spent three hours touring the city. He has called an emergency Cabinet meeting for tomorrow.

## Soviet Dissident Reported Seized

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—Soviet authorities have arrested biologist Sergei Kovalev, one of the country's leading dissidents, and flown him to Lithuania, apparently for trial there on charges of distributing unapproved publications, scientists and fellow dissident Andrei Sakharov said today. He appealed for a worldwide campaign for the biologist's release.

Mr. Kovalev, 42, was arrested Friday, in connection with a typewritten journal on Roman Catholic Church affairs in Lithuania, after a search of his Moscow apartment and two days of questioning by KGB security police, Mr. Sakharov said.

Yesterday, when Mr. Kovalev took warm clothing for his husband to Lefortovo prison here, she was told that he had been flown to the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius, the academician added.



FENCED OUT—Steel netting protects the West German town of Garmow, near the East German border, from mines that have been set aloft by heavy rains.

## Used as a Training Ground

## CIA Ex-Agent Describes Role as Spy in N.Y.

(Continued from Page 1)

legations, pending a check of files.

The Times, quoting sources, reported a week ago that the CIA had violated its charter by conducting illegal intelligence operations aimed at anti-war and other American dissidents inside the United States. Intelligence files on at least 10,000 American citizens also were compiled, the sources said.

The former agent said that he and other CIA agents had also participated in telephone wiretaps and break-ins in their efforts to closely monitor the activities of radicals in New York. He added that the CIA had supplied him with "more than 40" psychological assessments of radical leaders during his career as a spy.

High-ranking CIA officials, including Richard Helms, the former director of the agency and now ambassador to Iran, told Congress in the wake of the Watergate scandals that only two such assessments—done by psychiatrists working for the agency—have ever been prepared on American citizens.

## New Products

"What we were trying to do," the former CIA agent said, "was to find out what the radicals were marketing and to learn if they had any new products."

"They were a target company and we were like another company in competition," he added. "We were interested in their executives and that's why we did the profiles, so we could learn what we'd have to offer in order to buy them over to us."

The 1947 legislation setting up the CIA bars the agency from any internal security or police function inside the United States, leaving all such activity to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. "I knew what the charter was," the former agent said. "I'd read it but my belief was that we were doing the same function inside the United States as the CIA does outside it."

## Recruited in 1965

The agent said he had been recruited into the CIA after graduation from college in 1965. After training in counterintelligence techniques, his first assignment was with the Domestic Operations Division office in New York.

The former agent reported that he did not have direct involvement in New York with members of the CIA's counterintelligence staff, which was headed until last week by James Angleton. The agent said that the counterintelligence activities normally were conducted at higher bureaucratic and security levels than his.

Traditionally, the counterintelligence department of the CIA has sought to neutralize and expose Soviet and other foreign intelligence agents seeking to operate against the CIA in the United States and elsewhere in the world.

Mr. Angleton, a veteran of 31 years of intelligence service, retired Tuesday, two days after the first Times article was published.

A number of CIA sources have confirmed that the bulk of the domestic spying was conducted by various offices of the Domestic Operations Division, which was initially assigned to such tasks in the mid-1960s as infiltrating agents into various ethnic and émigré groups in large cities.

## Low-Key Operation

"When I first came to DOD," the former agent said, "it was a low-key operation. Mostly we did liaison" with other intelligence agencies.

"And then someone started noticing these kids," the former agent said, referring to the anti-war activists. "At first, they were just a pain in the neck. The local police and FBI couldn't handle it. We had the manpower and the money."

In the beginning, he said, only files on student dissenters were kept, apparently as an addition to the already existing dossiers on the various foreign students living in the New York area.

"The first actual (physical) surveillance came when people like Mark Rudd started moving around," he said. Mr. Rudd was a leader in the student demon-

strations that disrupted Columbia University for two weeks in the spring of 1968.

"We'd go out, take some photographs and follow them," he said. "We had different IDs for different jobs. We'd use newspaper IDs, or flash a badge and say we were a reporter for a magazine—it made things a lot easier."

"Turn Somebody Around"

One of the Domestic Operations Division's first functions was to attempt to infiltrate its agents into a radical unit targeted for domestic spying, the former agent said. A second major goal was to "turn somebody around"—that is, convince a member of a group to become an informer.

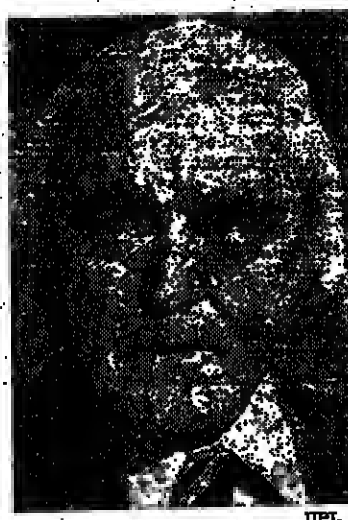
"I could never identify myself as a CIA man," the former agent said. "I always had to be a stu-

dent or whatever I felt like at the time. You couldn't say you were a cop, because you might be talking to a cop."

The former agent repeatedly noted during the interviews that his activities were closely monitored by his superiors, some of whom maintained a "cover" office inside a large corporate headquarters.

Asked whether he ever questioned his work, the former agent replied, "Look—they [his superiors] were telling us, 'Keep an eye on them,' and to do that you're going to have to fringe on somebody's freedom."

"We got the policy from above," he added, "but we all felt the same way. These kids were directly involved with foreign stuff. We always worried about drugs from Communist China, KGB agents and foreign guns. That's what gave us the right to come in."



Cornelius Gallagher



Claude Pepper

## Magazine Claims CIA Spied On Douglas, 3 Others in '60s

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP).—Supreme Court Justice William Douglas, who protested in 1973 that illegal wiretapping was commonplace in Washington, was among four persons under secret scrutiny by the Central Intelligence Agency, Time magazine has reported.

CIA agents also spied on Rep. Claude Pepper, D-Fla., former Rep. Cornelius Gallagher, D-N.J., and the late Sen. Edward Long, D-Ill., the magazine said. "Gallagher was recently released after serving 17 months of a two-year jail term for income-tax evasion."

The magazine reported in its latest issue that Justice Douglas became a target of CIA surveillance in the mid-1960s after making a trip to the Dominican Republic.

Rep. Pepper was spied upon apparently because of associations with Cuban refugees among his constituents in Miami, Gallagher, apparently because of his contacts with officials of the Dominican Republic, and Sen. Long, apparently because of his conversations with representatives of foreign nations, Time said.

The magazine said that a CIA official denied that any of the four had been spied upon.

White House Phone

On Oct. 15, 1973, Justice Douglas stated that former President Lyndon Johnson believed that his White House telephone was tapped. He also said he believed that the Supreme Court's ultra-constitutional conference chamber had been bugged.

Justice Douglas was linked with the CIA in a 1970 report by a special House committee which investigated the Supreme Court justice after Gerald Ford, who was then House minority leader, called for the justice's impeachment.

The report indicated that from men associated with Justice Douglas, in connection with the minicase Republic trip, and a literacy project there, had some connection with the CIA.

The connection, however, was left unclear because then-CIA director Richard Helms refused to deliver to committee investigators a secret memorandum bearing on the Douglas case.

## French Open Probe in Deaths Of 42 Miners in Explosion

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Dec. 29 (NYT).—A judicial investigation was opened yesterday into the mine disaster at Liévin that left 42 dead, 5 injured and 120 orphaned on Friday. The accident has provoked a widespread outcry.

The cause of the accident in a shaft 2,330 feet below the surface was not clear. Initial speculation that there was a dust explosion was set aside. Local authorities now lean toward the view that it was caused by accumulated gas. However, they said that automatic monitors showed a minimal amount of methane or fire-damp—far below the danger level—present a few minutes before the explosion.

The disaster immediately caused broad political repercussions. It happened at a time when the phrase "energy crisis" was on

every tongue and the government had begun a program to reduce French dependence on imported fuel.

Until this year, France had been closing down mines, and shifting from coal to oil for its energy needs. But this year's new energy program was reversing the earlier contraction policy, which sought to reduce coal production at a rate of 2 million tons a year. Spokesmen for the mine operators said the goal now was to cut the drop to 1 million tons a year, and then to 500,000 or 600,000 tons, and that about 10 million francs would be invested in stalling production cuts.

Communist union and party organizations, which had opposed the previous shut-down policy, called for large new expenditures to improve mine operation, safety and pay.

Meanwhile, there were banks of wreaths around the heavy funerals at the mine, while the boring mines continued working. France's minister of industry, Michel d'Ornano, had rushed to Liévin, a bleak mining town in the Pas-de-Calais area about half way between Arras and Lille. Under the low, grimy sky, miners and their families stood at the mine, their faces set in pain.

Many of the townspeople watching the bodies being brought up from the state-owned mine swore they or members of their family "would never go down again."

## Stoppage Is Called

LIÉVIN, France, Dec. 29 (UPI).—The unions today said work will be halted in the mines Tuesday to honor the dead.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said he will attend the funeral representing the government. If all coal miners respond to the union call, the stoppage would affect about 80,000 men.

## 2 U.S. F-4s Collide

BANGKOK, Dec. 29 (AP).—Two U.S. Air Force F-4 fighter bombers collided in air today in northern Thailand but all four crew members ejected and were not hurt. The plane crashed in an unpopulated area.



Anastasio Somoza

## Terrorist Bid Is Accepted By Nicaragua

(Continued from Page 1)

Sandinista Front is a group of extreme leftists dedicated to the overthrow of the Somoza regime, removal of U.S. influence in Nicaragua and establishment of a Marxist-Socialist form of government. They claim that some of the group's members received guerrilla training in Cuba and this Soviet Union.

Last week, police detained Luis Alfonso Nunez Rodriguez, 33, who police said was a Sandinista Front member. They said Mr. Nunez Rodriguez said the Sandinista movement was led by a man known as Faustino.

In the last seven years, a number of bank robberies, terrorist attacks against business and a kidnapping have been attributed to the Sandinista Liberation Front.

## Dean of Envoys to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—Mr. Sevilla Sacasa, one of the persons taken hostage in Managua, is the dean of the Washington diplomatic corps.

Mr. Sevilla Sacasa presented his credentials as the Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States to President Franklin Roosevelt on July 30, 1943, and since has served continuously during the administrations of Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon and President Ford.

In Washington protocol, the order begins: President, Vice-President, chief justice, former president and speaker.

Then comes Mr. Sevilla Sacasa, ahead of the governors, senators, representatives and the other ambassadors.

## Mujib Sets Decree Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

servers believed he was finally pushed into the emergency decree by the killing Wednesday of a popular member of his ruling Awami League party, Golam Kibria, who was shot as he prayed at a mosque.

The victim was the sixth Awami League parliamentarian killed since independence. Authorities report that about 8,000 lesser Awami League supporters also have been killed.

Diplomatic sources in Dacca say many of the killings are the result of infighting among local leaders or public outrage against corrupt local officials.

"Beasts in Human Form"

Sheikh Mujib also was known to be angered by widespread smuggling along the India-Bangladesh border. In a recent speech he called the smugglers "beasts in human form."

His government already had ordered the army to take over an anti-smuggling drive, to collect weapons left in the countryside from the 1971 war and to move food to famine areas.

The government estimates that about 30,000 persons have died of hunger in recent months. Observers in Dacca put the toll higher.

The country this year fell 3 million tons short of the 12 million tons of grains needed to feed Bangladesh's 75 million inhabitants.



## Final Deliberations Start Today

## Watergate Jury Shows Itself To Be Strong-Minded Group

By Mike Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—The jurors who will begin final deliberations in the Watergate cover-up trial tomorrow have shown themselves to be a strong-minded group willing to challenge even the trial judge.

On Thursday, U.S. District

Judge John Sirica pressed defense lawyers to speed their final arguments so the jury could begin considering the guilt or innocence of the five defendants during the weekend.

Over the objections of at least one lawyer, Judge Sirica said that he would keep the jury in the courtroom for an extra 1 1/2 hours.

Informed of the judge's intention during a recess, the jurors sent back firm word that they would not be hurried.

"In effect, they said in no uncertain terms, 'What's the rush?'" said a lawyer familiar with the case.

A note complaining of the judge's plan for the jury to do its most important work during the weekend was reportedly written by John Hoffer, a retired National Park Service police supervisor. There are several elderly retirees and middle-aged persons among the 12 jurors and five alternates.

The judge also tried to quicken the pace of the trial late last month by suggesting that he would hold court on Saturdays. Noting that he had hoped to end the trial by Christmas, Judge Sirica said it would be better if the jurors could return a verdict without worrying whether they would be spending the holidays with their families.

Defense lawyers agreed at that time that the pressure to return a verdict before the holidays might prejudice the case against their clients.

Not for Judge

A hand-written note was sent to the judge, reportedly composed by juror Ruth Gould, 57, a tall, gray-haired loan specialist with the Agriculture Department.

The note said the jurors had unanimously decided that it was more important for them to give slow and careful consideration to testimony in the trial than to be home for Christmas.

The jury, sequestered since Oct. 11, first lived in a downtown Washington motel and more recently moved to the more expensively furnished Sheraton Park Hotel in the city's northwest section.

Noting that many jurors are not young—the average age is 52—the memo said that the jury members needed the full two days of the weekend for rest.

"Never Underestimate" Judge Sirica, humorously acknowledging his surprise at the contents of the letter, said from the bench: "Didn't I tell you, never underestimate the intelligence of the jury?"

When the jurors do step into a room just off Judge Sirica's courtroom to begin deliberations, they will be considering offenses alleged under one of the most controversial laws currently in federal statute books.

The basic charge against the defendants—former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, former U.S. Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian, former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldean, former Nixon domestic adviser John Ehrlichman and former Nixon re-election committee lawyer Kenneth Parkinson—is that they conspired to obstruct justice.

45 Acts

There are 45 specific acts listed in the cover-up indictment as part of the conspiracy to stifle the investigation into the June 17, 1972, break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters here.

The indictment says the conspiracy was designed to protect persons responsible for the burglary and wiretapping of the Democratic Party.

To find a defendant guilty, the jury must agree that someone during the conspiracy he willingly took part in just one of the 45 specific acts.

A guilty verdict against a defendant, no matter how small his role, makes him vulnerable for the same penalty as the "four others—five years in jail and a \$100,000 fine."

There are other charges against various defendants but conspiracy is the basic accusation from which the others stem.

## Time Selects King Faisal as 'Man of Year'

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (UPI).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia was named today as Time magazine's "man of the year" because of his role in the world oil crisis.

The magazine each year selects a person, who, in the judgment of Time's editors, "has affected for good or ill the lives of the greatest number of people and in the process left an indelible mark on history."

"Time said King Faisal was picked because he 'was a principal factor in bringing about the quadrupled price of oil.'"

"Soth in his own right and as a symbol of the other newly powerful potentates of oil, Saudi Arabia's King Faisal is the man of the year," the magazine said.

## 3 Are Facing Sanctions in Boston Busing

BOSTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—A federal judge will decide tomorrow what sanctions to impose on three members of the Boston School Committee whom he found in contempt for refusing to approve a new school-desegregation busing plan.

John Kerrigan, committee chairman; Paul Killian and John McDonough were cited by U.S. District Judge Arthur Garrity Jr. on Friday for defying an order to endorse and forward to him plan for racially balancing classrooms next fall.

The new integration plan, written by school officials, was submitted to the committee on Dec. 18.

Members voted, 3 to 2, to endorse it or forward it to Mr. Garrity. A committee lawyer delivered the plan to the court anyway and then resigned.

Judge Garrity said he was considering ordering the committee members to submit the plan officially while at the same time maintaining that they are personally opposed to forced busing. He asked them to consider whether they would comply with such an order.

Strife, Danger

All three members said they would approve specific court orders on integration. But they said they would take "no initiative or affirmative action" unless they are sure it would not create strife or danger to school children.

Under questioning by Judge Garrity, Mr. Kerrigan said he did not vote for the plan because "I don't want any forced busing plan to be called the School Committee plan."

"I'm against the forced busing of school children," he said. "It is unfortunate that because of housing patterns forced busing is the only way you're going to get desegregation."

The plan rejected by the committee would require the busing of about 30,000 of Boston's 86,000 schoolchildren.

A busing plan ordered by Judge Garrity and now in effect requires 18,000 pupils to be bused out of their neighborhoods.

Racial violence has erupted sporadically, particularly in the South Boston area, since busing began last September.

## High Court Allows FBI Check As Young Socialists Convene

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29 (AP).—The Young Socialist Alliance opened a national political convention here today after the FBI has given court permission to conduct surveillance of the meeting.

On Friday, Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall turned down a request for an injunction against such surveillance; he ruled that the meeting was open to everyone.

There was no official indication that FBI agents would attend the convention. But government lawyers, urging Justice Marshall to deny the injunction request, claimed that a bar to surveillance would compromise the ability of FBI informers because their absence at the convention would be noted.

The youth alliance had argued that FBI spying at the political rally would have a "chilling effect" on attendance because of fears by some participants about present employment security or future prospects for jobs.

The government argued that, although the alliance officially renounces violence, a minority within the organization advocates violent tactics.

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The government argued that, although the alliance officially renounces violence, a minority within the organization advocates violent tactics.



READY FOR MARKET—Gold bars lie stacked for inspection after getting a serial number in a New York plant. Gold ownership becomes legal for Americans this week.

## Survey Cites Willingness to Pay

## U.S. Catholics Still Favor Church Schools

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT).—Despite a sharp drop in the number of Catholic schools during the last decade, the laity appears to remain loyal to parish education and ready to give increased financial support.

The results of a survey by the National Opinion Research Center of U.S. Catholics, made available to The New York Times, show that 89 per cent of those polled believe the parochial school system is still needed and that 82 per cent say they would donate more to help schools out of fiscal troubles. More than 3,000 of them have closed since 1964.

The survey, financed by a grant from the National Institute of Education and undertaken by four sociologists headed by the Rev. Andrew Greeley, is a follow-up to a similar questionnaire issued in 1963.

New Issues

While attitudes toward education can be measured against results of the earlier study (support for education has remained virtually the same), nearly two-thirds of the questions in this survey took up new issues such as women's ordination, a married priesthood or abortion that were of marginal interest then.

The 925 respondents (there were 2,071 in 1963) gave solid approval to changes such as the English liturgy.

A supplemental report on apostasy found that Catholics under 30 were twice as likely to fall away from the church as those over 50, and that those who have attended college were still more likely to drop out.

Only 35 per cent of parents of school-age children had them in Catholic schools. However, the study showed the principal reasons were that schools were not available, or that, where they existed, they were too expensive.

Only 13 per cent of those sampled said that public schools were better than parochial schools and, therefore, preferred that their children go to public schools.

Among the majority that said it would pay more for schools, 59 per cent would give more than \$50 and 31 per cent would give more than \$100 a year.

Unattapped Resources

The researchers thus concluded that there are literally hundreds of millions of dollars of untapped resources should the leadership choose to utilize them.

The size of the Catholic school system has steadily shrunk. There were 13,360 high schools and elementary schools in 1964 with a combined enrollment of 5,625,040.

U.S. Law Delays Navy Base Plan On Diego Garcia

VAIL, Colo., Dec. 29 (AP).—A \$2.9-billion U.S. military construction bill signed yesterday by President Ford delays a final decision on the Navy's plan to expand a base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

Before Congress completed action on the bill, Senate and House conferees had written into it language requiring a Senate vote on the Diego Garcia issue within 90 days after the new Congress convenes Jan. 14.

The law also includes a section authorizing the secretary of defense to aid communities located near the Trident support site in Bangor, Wash., for increased municipal services resulting from the impact of placing the Trident facilities in the area.

It also designates the Observatory Hill home of the chief of naval operations in Washington as the temporary official residence of the vice-president.

Subject to this final vote, the bill appropriates \$14.8 million as the first step in a \$35-million naval construction program for Diego Garcia, plus \$3.3 million to extend an Air Force runway on the British-owned island.

Hot Sunday in Prague

PRAGUE, Dec. 29 (AP).—The maximum daytime temperature in Prague today was 14 degrees centigrade (57.2 degrees Fahrenheit), a record in more than 200 years of recorded temperature readings, the Prague evening paper Vecerni Praha said.

Ten years later the number of schools had dropped to 10,949 with a registration of 3,629,646.

Meanwhile, weekly attendance at mass declined from 71 to 50 per cent and confession at least once a month was reported to be 17 per cent in 1974, less than half that of the previous poll. The number of those who say they pray every day dropped from 72 to 60 per cent.

By contrast, the proportion of those who receive communion weekly at mass rose from 13 to 26 per cent.

Eighty per cent of the respondents said they accepted the English liturgy and two-thirds approved lay clothes for nuns, the folk mass, progressive religious education and sex instruction in Catholic schools. Sixty-five per cent opposed the ordination of women to the priesthood. Never-

theless, 80 per cent said they could accept a married priesthood if that change were adopted and 79 per cent favored it.

Perhaps the most important shift in attitudes was on sex. Intercourse for pleasure alone rather than for procreation was viewed as wholesome by 50 per cent compared with 20 per cent in 1963. Approval of artificial contraception rose in the same time from 45 to 83 per cent, while tolerance for sexual activity between engaged couples increased from 12 to 43 per cent. Acceptance of remarriage after divorce jumped from 52 to 73 per cent.

On abortion, 70 per cent agreed that married women who did not want more children should be able to obtain a legal abortion, but only 8 per cent said they would obtain an abortion themselves.

Next Congress Is Expected To Decide on Metric System

By Sara Hansard

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (UPI).—After having rejected conversion to the metric system for this congressional session, Congress will probably enact legislation facilitating the change next year, according to persons dealing with such a bill.

A measure that would have set up a 10-year National Metric Conversion Board to help American industries, schools and individuals voluntarily switch to metric weights and measures will die in committee at the end of this session after having been killed on procedural grounds on the House floor in May. The administration has come out in favor of the change and President Ford is expected to propose a new bill next year.

The major opposition to metric legislation so far has come from the labor movement. According to Mark Roberts, an economist for the AFL-CIO, the labor bloc's position is that there is no need for any government action on the matter and that it is not particularly for or against conversion last week.

Musafar Arudindhan, emir of the Islamic party, said that Fields' application had been rejected. He also said the organization deplored the actions of Fields and similar violent acts. A reason for the rejection of the application was that Fields had claimed to be a messiah, the emir said.

In a four-hour standoff in front of the White House, he had threatened to blow himself up. Fields has been charged with destruction of federal property. A judge also directed that he be committed to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for further psychological tests. A hearing on his competence to stand trial was set for Jan. 27.

Israelis to Continue Shutdown of El Al

TEL AVIV, Dec. 29 (UPI).—Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi said yesterday the government would keep the national airline El Al grounded until flight maintenance workers ended their allegiance workers ended their alleged wildcat slowdown.

All 13 of El Al's jet aircraft were parked in hangars at Ben Gurion International Airport after being called in from around the world when the company declared a shutdown of operations Friday.

Representatives of the maintenance workers have denied that they have resorted to slowdown tactics.

Madrid Airport Reopens

MADRID, Dec. 29 (UPI).—Madrid's Barajas Airport reopened to traffic last night after being closed for three days because of fog. Six hundred flights were canceled.

## Overwhelming Immigration Service

## Illegal Aliens Flood N.Y. Area From S. America, Caribbean

By M. A. Farber

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT).—A wave of illegal aliens entering the New York City region—estimated at more than 1 million—has overwhelmed the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service here, virtually paralyzing the enforcement of laws.

A 10-week investigation by The New York Times shows that, through individual and organized fraud, counterfeiting, falsification of travel and identification papers and smuggling, illegal aliens have inundated what immigration authorities call a "silent invasion" of New York and northern New Jersey.

Thousands of mostly poor, young, marginally skilled Latin Americans who could not qualify for legal immigration arrive each month, and now seem to outnumber legal resident aliens here.

They come to work illicitly and save money and decide whether to stay permanently. And the vast majority of these men and women are going undetected.

On Tourist Visas

Most of the aliens come here from the Caribbean and elsewhere in Latin America on tourist visas valid for two weeks to six months, having lied about their real intentions to American consuls in Bogota or Guayaquil, Ecuador, or Santo Domingo and other cities.

But The Times investigation, which involved more than 100 interviews here and in the Caribbean, also reveals a flourishing, extensive, well-established pattern of organized fraud, illicit dealings in genuine and fake visas and other documents and the smuggling of aliens through Puerto Rico, the Bahamas and Canada.

Nothing seems to deter the illegal aliens from coming. Not the formal requirements for tourist visas, nor the requirement that they will not work or overstay their visit. Not the expense of buying documents on the black market in Latin America for up to \$1,500, or the fear of exposure. Not the clandestine crossings of the Mona Passage between the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico in cramped fishing boats, nor the random inspections of crowded flights from San Juan to New York.

The plight of the immigration service here in enforcing the law is matched by the problems confronting the foreign service.

Critical Test

To persuade American consuls that they have ample reason to return home on time—the critical test in obtaining a nonimmigrant visa—many aliens pad bank accounts, forge letters of employment, locally, have houses and other property listed under their names temporarily and rent "show" money and clothing to appear affluent.

Some applicants attempt to bribe consuls with money or sex—at least two consuls who were mentioned in connection with bribes in recent years in Cali, Colombia, and Santo Domingo are "no longer on the rolls" of the foreign service, a State Department official confirmed. Other applicants apply pressure by local government officials, including senior ministers, or, through friends and relatives here, enlist the aid of American legislators at all levels.

Many applicants who cannot to the metric system.

But when the bill went to the House floor under suspension of the rules in May, meaning no amendments could be added and it had to be passed by a two-thirds majority, labor spokesmen opposed the bill, bringing about its overwhelming defeat.

Objection

Labor's major objection to the present bill is that it does not provide for any compensation, from companies or the government, for tools owned by workers.

Although the metric system is lauded by scientists and engineers as being the easier and more rational of the two systems, an informal survey shows that most Americans do not know the metric system at all and do not particularly want to learn it.

Labor spokesmen also expressed fears that older workers might not be able to convert to the metric system easily, causing problems with promotions or even layoffs.

A staffer on the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, which sponsored the bill, said, however, that Britain and other countries which have recently started changing from the English to the metric system have not had that problem.

The committee source said that their position is that the piecemeal, uncoordinated change-over that is going on now could take the country as long as 50 years and cost billions of dollars more than if it were implemented in 10 years.

The source also said that a recent visit to Europe by the committee's chairman, Rep. Olin Teague, D-Texas, prompted him to try to get the bill through faster. Rep. Teague found that many European scientists and engineers associated with the American space program were having a hard time coordinating information with the Americans because of the two systems.

Not Enough

But Mr. Roberts contends that this is an unproved hypothesis. He says there has not been enough study of what problems and costs the change-over would cause.

He has suggested, as an alternative to legislation, setting up an independent research and monitoring board for the next few years, not to facilitate a change, but to study export-import effects and the cost to consumers and workers. The National Bureau of Standards has said there should be no great impact on trade.

With or without legislation, the United States is apparently going to have metric-oriented eventually.

Some American industries are already using both systems, metric for exports and the English system for domestic production. In 1975, Serv-Tip will switch to metric-sized bottles for American use and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms will impose metric measurements on wine bottles, to be followed by beer and liquor.

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## Holdout Soldier Is Turned Over To Japanese

## Illegal Aliens Flood N.Y. Area From S. America, Caribbean

By M. A. Farber

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT).—A wave of illegal aliens entering the New York City region—estimated at more than 1 million—has overwhelmed the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service here, virtually paralyzing the enforcement of laws.

A 10-week investigation by The New York Times shows that, through individual and organized fraud, counterfeiting, falsification of travel and identification papers and smuggling, illegal aliens have inundated what immigration authorities call a "silent invasion" of New York and northern New Jersey.

Thousands of mostly poor, young, marginally skilled Latin Americans who could not qualify for legal immigration arrive each month, and now seem to outnumber legal resident aliens here.

They come to work illicitly and save money and decide whether to stay permanently. And the vast majority of these men and women are going undetected.

On Tourist Visas

Most of the aliens come here from the Caribbean and elsewhere in Latin America on tourist visas valid for two weeks to six months, having lied about their real intentions to American consuls in Bogota or Guayaquil, Ecuador, or Santo Domingo and other cities.

But The Times investigation, which involved more than 100 interviews here and in the Caribbean, also reveals a flourishing, extensive, well-established pattern of organized fraud, illicit dealings in genuine and fake visas and other documents and the smuggling of aliens through Puerto Rico, the Bahamas and Canada.

Nothing seems to deter the illegal aliens from coming. Not the formal requirements for tourist visas, nor the requirement that they will not work or overstay their visit. Not the expense of buying documents on the black market in Latin America for up to \$1,500, or the fear of exposure. Not the clandestine crossings of the Mona Passage between the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico in cramped fishing boats, nor the random inspections of crowded flights from San Juan to New York.

The plight of the immigration service here in enforcing the law is matched by the problems confronting the foreign service.

Critical Test

To persuade American consuls that they have ample reason to return home on time—the critical test in obtaining a nonimmigrant visa—many aliens pad bank accounts, forge letters of employment, locally, have houses and other property listed under their names temporarily and rent "show" money and clothing to appear affluent.

Some applicants attempt to bribe consuls with money or sex—at least two consuls who were mentioned in connection with bribes in recent years in Cali, Colombia, and Santo Domingo are "no longer on the rolls" of the foreign service, a State Department official confirmed. Other applicants apply pressure by local government officials, including senior ministers, or, through friends and relatives here, enlist the aid of American legislators at all levels.

Many applicants who cannot to the metric system.

But when the bill went to the House floor under suspension of the rules in May, meaning no amendments could be added and it had to be passed by a two-thirds majority, labor spokesmen opposed the bill, bringing about its overwhelming defeat.

Objection

Labor's major objection to the present bill is that it does not provide for any compensation, from companies or the government, for tools owned by workers.

Although the metric system is lauded by scientists and engineers as being the easier and more rational of the two systems, an informal survey shows that most Americans do not know the metric system at all and do not particularly want to learn it.

Labor spokesmen also expressed fears that older workers might not be able to convert to the metric system easily, causing problems with promotions or even layoffs.

A staffer on the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, which sponsored the bill, said, however, that Britain and other countries which have recently started changing from the English to the metric system have not had that problem.

The committee source said that their position is that the piecemeal, uncoordinated change-over that is going on now could take the country as long as 50 years and cost billions of dollars more than if it were implemented in 10 years.

The source also said that a recent visit to Europe by the committee's chairman, Rep. Olin Teague, D-Texas, prompted him to try to get the bill through faster. Rep. Teague found that many European scientists and engineers associated with the American space program were having a hard time coordinating information with the Americans because of the two systems.

Not Enough

But Mr. Roberts contends that this is an unproved hypothesis. He says there has not been enough study of what problems and costs the change-over would cause.

He has suggested, as an alternative to legislation, setting up an independent research and monitoring board for the next few years, not to facilitate a change, but to study export-import effects and the cost to consumers and workers. The National Bureau of Standards has said there should be no great impact on trade.

With or without legislation, the United States is apparently going to have metric-oriented eventually.

Some American industries are already using both systems, metric for exports and the English system for domestic production. In 1975, Serv-Tip will switch to metric-sized bottles for American use and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms will impose metric measurements on wine bottles, to be followed by beer and liquor.

Madrid Airport Reopens

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## Uphill Task for Italy

The day before Premier Aldo Moro's new government won its vote of confidence in the Italian Senate, 14 million workers staged a general strike throughout Italy to demand job guarantees, higher social security payments and cost-of-living adjustments to cope with a 25-per-cent inflation rate. It was only one of many indications of the oversized dimensions of the task facing Italy's 37th government since the fall of Mussolini.

In addition to one of the highest inflation rates in Europe, Italy confronts a balance-of-payments deficit that soared during the first eight months of this year to \$4.18 billion, more than seven times the comparable figure for 1973. Along with that goes a trade deficit which for October was double that of a year ago and unemployment rising toward 1 million.

Even more critical than these economic problems are the political and moral crises. The faith of ordinary Italians in their public servants and institutions seems to have struck a postwar low. An ongoing judicial inquiry into an abortive 1970 coup has resulted in the arrest of two high-ranking army generals and a warrant for a third. Extremists of right and left continue a campaign of sporadic terrorism in the face of more than 300 arrests by a special police squad.

Italy's Communist party, which polls better than one in every four votes cast in an election, perseveres with its drive for a "historic compromise," in which it would

join a coalition with the Christian Democrats and Socialists. The Communists contend—and some Christian Democrats agree—that only they can control the trade unions and effect the industrial discipline required for Italy's economic recovery.

But the dominant view among the Christian Democrats remains that the risks of bringing in the Communists—despite their promises to support Italy's memberships in the Common Market and NATO—outweigh any possible benefits. Mr. Moro has had to settle for a coalition between his Christian Democrats and the tiny Republican party. The other allies for a center-left coalition, the Socialists and Social Democrats, have promised to back Mr. Moro in parliament but they stayed out of the Cabinet because they cannot abide one another.

Although he lacks dynamism, Mr. Moro commands considerable respect in the faction-ridden Christian Democrats; his vice-premier, Ugo La Malfa of the Republicans, is probably the most esteemed of Italy's politicians as well as one of its best economists. Unfortunately, the Cabinet reflects the usual Christian Democratic trade-offs. It contains too many familiar faces, noted more for procrastination than for achievement.

The combination of an indecisive government and of increasingly intractable problems has inevitably revived what the respected Turin newspaper *La Stampa* describes as "universal fears for the well-being of the republic."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Charter for Caramanlis

Premier Caramanlis says his government's draft for a new constitution was "made for Greece" but it bears striking resemblances to the charter fashioned for France's Fifth Republic by Charles de Gaulle. George Mavros of the Center Union opposition is right in saying the draft was made to fit "the requirements of a single person [Mr. Caramanlis]" and there is substance in Andreas Papandreu's charge that this constitution could change parliament into a "second-class" branch of government.

The Greek president would be commander of the armed forces with powers to declare war and conclude treaties and alliances. He would appoint and dismiss premiers and could dissolve parliament if convinced that it was in conflict with prevailing public opinion or unable to provide stable government. He could veto legislation, declare referendums on "crucial national issues," issue emergency decrees and proclaim states of siege to meet either external or internal dangers.

Parliamentary curbs on the executive would be limited. Votes of no confidence in the government could be moved only every six months. The government could restrict parliament's deliberations on bills of importance to three sessions or less. Even the advice of a Council of the Republic, composed of elder statesmen and political lead-

ers, would not be binding on the president on such decisions as dissolving parliament.

To cite these provisions is not to agree with his critics that Mr. Caramanlis, having led Greece back from seven years of military dictatorship, is now bent on taking the country into another form of totalitarianism. Even before his return last July, Mr. Caramanlis made clear his belief that any new constitution would have to grant the executive broad powers to lead Greece through difficult times and to avoid a return to the political chaos of 1965-67.

Yet, it is clear that some provisions of the draft have dismayed political moderates and put additional strains on the national unity imperative for a Greece recovering from tyranny. Mr. Caramanlis, whose tendency to indulge in arbitrary and even repressive conduct helped push Greece toward the abyss in the 1960s, would be well advised to listen patiently to the arguments of his responsible opposition against the draft.

Mr. Caramanlis has enough support in parliament to ram through the constitution of his choice. But it will be a sounder document and Greece's democracy will be more solidly based if the charter that emerges from the three months allotted for parliamentary debate reflects contributions from democratic forces outside government ranks.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Soviet Serfdom

The news from Moscow that the Soviet authorities are to modify the system of internal passports that their citizens require to move about their own country appears to mark some progress in liberalization, although the scope of the reform is not yet clear.

It is also a reminder of the extraordinary fact that in a modern industrial state like the Soviet Union a large part of the population has remained tied to the land almost like serfs. Under the regulations hitherto, it was impossible to leave the land and go to work or live in a city without official permission. Those found in cities without a residence permit were liable to be expelled and sent back to their farms or villages.

The official reason for this medieval system was to prevent overcrowding in cities, but it was also a way of forcibly maintaining labor on the land and at the same time disguising unemployment or under-employment.

If these restrictions are now really to be lifted, it would be an act as historic as the emancipation of the serfs in Russia a century ago. But it is doubtful whether the changes yet go as far as that they appear merely to ease the conditions under which internal passports are held, and make it possible to pay short visits to towns without having to secure a residence permit. But at least it's a start.

—From the *Observer* (London).

### Mideast Deadlock

None of the stars that rose over the Middle East in the last few days heralded peace as

we understand it in the West. But even if the Soviets persist in keeping the Arab-Israeli conflict on the boil and in excluding it from any bilateral understanding with America, the contacts between the two superpowers do at any rate decrease the chances of their direct involvement in that conflict and of a dangerous, uncontrolled escalation. Both America and Russia are compelled to calculate their risks with precision. Yet miscalculations cannot be ruled out entirely and the stakes now are even higher than they were in late 1973. So a danger remains that one of the parties to the conflict may try force as a means of breaking the diplomatic deadlock, and the temptation to resort to appeasement is an equally threatening pitfall. But in the final analysis negotiation is the only conceivable solution, for the Middle East conflict involves much more than just jockeying for oil.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

\* \* \*

This is the crux of the Middle East deadlock. The United States and Russia appear ready to step in at the last minute to avert what either, or both, would regard as complete disaster. Yet neither power, though each recognizing that the other has that ultimate interest, is willing to intervene drastically at any earlier state than the brink of disaster. Until that mental approach to the problem by Washington and Moscow changes fundamentally, the state of half-peace punctuated by wars is likely to continue, to the deprivation of all inhabitants of the area.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

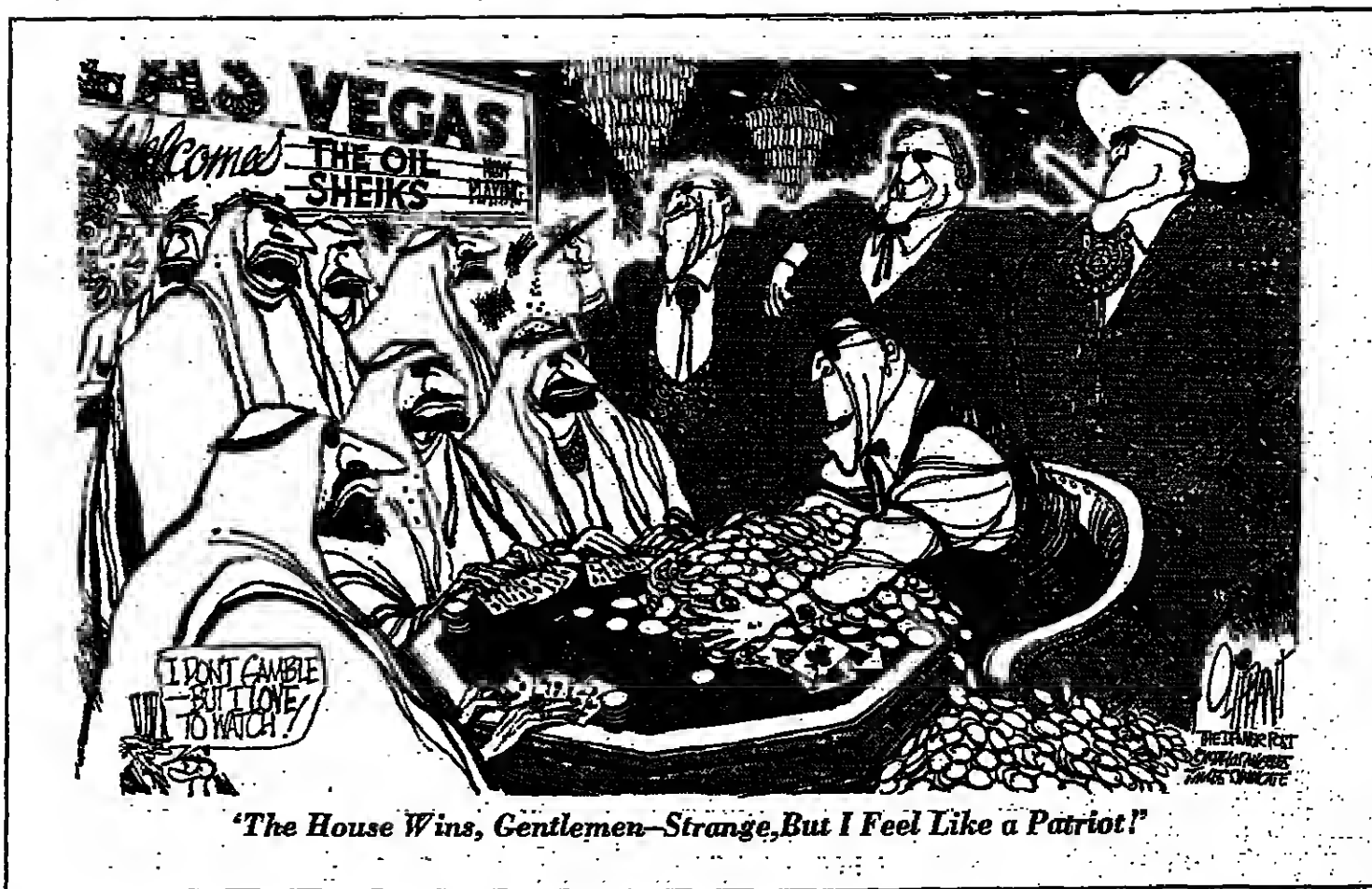
December 30, 1899

LONDON—The "Morning Post" in its second edition yesterday publishes a despatch sent from Durban on December 23 by its correspondent, Mr. Winston Churchill. He states that England has a formidable foe and that the Boer soldier is a better soldier than his English counterpart and that because of their strong determination the war will be a long one but peace is still possible if certain concessions can be obtained.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 30, 1924

AMHERST—Declaring that the forward pass, in its modern variations, is an "evil" to the game and is slowly regulating football into outdoor basketball, coach Harold (Kid) Gore of Massachusetts Agricultural College suggests that a touchdown resulting from a forward pass score only three points, the same as a field goal, instead of the present six points. He also suggests that one not be allowed to run after catching the pass.



## The Shrinkage of Linkage

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—"Linkage"—that old Nixon policy toward the Soviet Union demanding that the Soviets give up their nuclear weapons in exchange for the United States giving up its nuclear weapons—has been put to rest by President Ford. If he treats a Soviet wink and a nudge as an "assurance," despite public denunciations by the Soviet leaders of any such deal, then we cannot blame our stern guardians of the Senate.

Leaders of Jewish groups are beguiled by our secretary of state, who hints that the one-third slash in this year's emigration was Jackson's fault and would not have happened if "quiet diplomacy" and trade bills had been permitted. The Kissinger line goes like this:

Let's give most-favored nation status a try. If it works, fine, and if it does not, then we can put the tariffs back on. We can't expect a superpower to admit that it is knocking under, so let's judge them on the record. If they tighten up, we'll tighten up and no harm done.

"We have been assured," the secretary testified to the Senate on Dec. 3, that unreasonable impediments to Soviet emigration would be removed if the trade bill were passed. Assured by whom, a senator asked. By Messrs. Brezhnev, Gromyko and Dobrynin, replied Dr. Kissinger.

### Gromyko Letter

Even as he was passing along this assurance, the secretary had in his pocket a letter from Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko explicitly and heatedly denying any such assurances. The Gromyko letter of Oct. 36, which was not made public until after the Senate voted on the trade bill, warned that "attempts are being made to ascribe to the declarations that were furnished by us the nature of some assurances, and, nearly, obligations on our part . . . We resolutely decline such an interpretation."

For the last week, Soviet newspapers and television have been making it clear that there is no trade-for-emigration deal, obviously discounting any of its citizens from making applications to emigrate. Ignore those protestations, says our State Department; just a face-saving gesture, agrees Jackson. "Don't watch what they say, watch what they do" is our Mithelian attitude.

What the Russians have done in the last year, of course, is to reduce emigration by one third, from 35,000 in 1973 to 24,500 in 1974, and Gromyko writes us that there is a "present tendency toward a decrease in the number of persons wishing to leave the U.S.S.R." How's that for an "assurance" of freeing more Jews?

Sensitively Jackson, Ribicoff and Javits, good men acting in good faith, claim there is a safeguard built into the trade bill. "Our priority is with the President," says Javits; unless the President

has "assurances" from the Russians to liberalize emigration, he cannot lawfully give them most-favored-nation status.

"This puts the onus on President Ford: If he treats a Soviet wink and a nudge as an 'assurance,' despite public denunciations by the Soviet leaders of any such deal, then we cannot blame our stern guardians of the Senate."

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The trouble with the sound of such sweet reason is that the results can be rigged. Jackson's criterion may be an emigration total of 80,000 a year. But Kissinger has never agreed to that; if the total next year is 35,000, he will surely claim "a 50-per-cent increase" and explain that the ceiling on Export-Import Bank credits was "unduly irksome."

### No Clear Judgment

Moreover, the Russians have ways of discouraging the application of their emigration laws. They will be visiting congressmen to prove how Jews in the Soviet Union have been turned off emigration by letters from worried relatives in Israel (who may be worried about Arabs supplied with Soviet arms).

Because criteria will differ and interpretations of statistics will vary, no clear judgment will be made on continued Soviet restrictions on emigration. Short

of televised pogroms, Kissinger will claim success of his unwritten "assurances."

Eighteen months from now, when the trade bill calls for an accounting, the responsibility for change will have flip-flopped. As political parties assemble in convention, who will dare to suggest "discriminatory tariffs" be laid upon the Soviet Union? What politician in his right mind, with those irritating Jews representing only a fraction of the electorate, will demand an action that his opponent will denounce as "a repudiation of détente and a return to the cold war?"

Fuzzed up by State Department statisticians, fogged up by well-meaning senators, our senseless gift of economic aid to the Soviet Union will surely stand. Our foreign policy will be based on murky understandings between individuals and—most important—our only leverage to pry open the gates of human freedom will have been lost.

## The Whole World as Hostage

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Most foreign ministries are convinced a brand new Arab-Israeli crisis—very likely followed by war—will erupt in 1975. Moreover, this time, the confrontation would be more dangerous than its predecessors.

The reasons are evident. Four Middle Eastern countries are now armed at a level that equals or surpasses the traditionally strong European powers. Israel, Egypt, Syria and Iran (which is not involved in the Palestine dispute yet shuns upon it geographically) have more powerful tanks and perhaps jet forces than, for example, West Germany, Britain, France and Italy.

There is, of course, a difference. Both France and Britain have national nuclear striking forces—plus small but efficient navies. Furthermore, the third great atomic military power after America and Russia is NATO-in-Europe. The United States has stored some seven thousand warheads in Europe for allied use.

### Martial Threats

Nevertheless, the Israelis and their neighbors are in a position to fight conventional tank-plug battles on a far larger scale than such World War II encounters as El Alamein. It is an astonishing paradox that countries with relatively small industrial infrastructures and often with tiny populations can represent such martial threats.

A second factor, hitherto lurking in the background, has also

burst into the open. Everybody has suspected for years that Israel was in a position to fight a nuclear war if it felt in danger of being overrun. The Dimona reactor was known to be a small producer of warheads, and recently the Israeli President has confirmed their possession.

Obviously this statement was part of the cold war that perennially surrounds the Middle East's intermittent hot war. Each side tries to scare the other in order to obtain negotiating concessions. Now Egypt is foolishly demanding a freeze on Israeli immigration. But it is unlikely the superpowers would ever allow Israel to get to the nuclear fighting stage (although Israel could destroy Egypt by bombing the Aswan Dam and thereby unleashing the Nile).

The Russians are no more eager than the Americans to be sucked into an active confrontation with each other. And, although the United States has been deliberately hinting that its forces might occupy the main Arab oilfields in case of another embargo (and even sent a naval squadron into the Persian Gulf), this is patent bluff. It is surely meant only to warn the Russians against folly.

Yet, although Russia does all it can to support the Arabs (and has developed a fine export market for its weapons), Moscow needs Israel as a permanent reality. It is no accident that the Russians originally raised the

issue of recognizing the Zionist state's existence.

Israel represents the only play to exercise long-term influence in the Middle East. Without Israel's implicit pledge to the Arabs, there is no compelling reason for them to look to Russia. They are politically divided between conservative anti-Communist regimes and those governed by various forms of indigenous socialism, virtually all of which dislike the Marxist gospel, according to Moscow.

### Year of Movement

Next year will inevitably be a year of movement. It could bring a war immensely dangerous to the Middle East and also to the world surrounding it. Or, it could bring diplomatic action. In the latter case, the trend will not be altogether to Israel's liking. As the territorial gainer in recent conflicts, it will be forced to cough up trading land for guaranteed security.

But this has always been inevitable. In the summer of 1967 when Israel's Knesset had no official U.S. position he visited Israel and urged those with whom he spoke to yield generous concessions in exchange for durable peace. Kissinger was not alone in this view but none of the others subsequently became secretary of state.

Another missed Israeli opportunity was to make a deal with King Hussein of Jordan. This failed to come about and now Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization has replaced his regime as the body with which eventual negotiations will have to take place.

Kissinger achieved an astonishing ascendancy over the future of the Middle East last spring by his series of dazzling bilateral negotiations excluding Russia. But it looks as if they will prove to be evanescent. Brezhnev goes to Cairo next month, probably with a listful of arms. With luck, diplomatic pressures may ease the mounting Arab-Israeli tension by, perhaps, despite U.S. reluctance, securing another round of multilateral Geneva talks. Without luck we are in for another brutal war.

## The World's Power Vacuum

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—As 1974 draws to a close, the selection of Man of the Year is more than an act of magnanimity. For the historic fact of the past 12 months is the development of a power vacuum at what used to be the center of authority here in Washington.

Neither the Western world nor the Communist countries have thrown up leaders or institutions able to fill the void. Probably the biggest dent this year has been made by a shadowy figure weak in himself, who stands on the confluence of various autonomous power centers.

The void was prepared by the Watergate scandal and its striking denouement—the resignation of President Nixon.

The Congress, in particular, came out of the shadows. All the major acts of the legislature in 1974—from the impeachment hearings through the war powers bill and on to the reform of campaign practices and budgetary processes—worked to right a balance of power previously weighed much too heavily in favor of the executive branch.

But when it comes to making decisions, and choosing among conflicting priorities, the Congress has proved unable to make up its collective mind. Apart from a trade bill (of no great significance in view of the unsettled state of currency markets) the 93rd Congress enacted no important substantive legislation.

### Gerald Ford

By no mere accident, the man who replaced Mr. Nixon in the White House has also shown himself unable to fill the vacuum.

He is an amiable man with old-fashioned values and a sense of decency that is admirable. He believes in decentralization of decision-making, and in passing political power from the White House to the states and the Congress. He also favors the sharing of economic power from the public to the private sector.

So it is not surprising, and certainly not an insult to anybody's intelligence, that he should fail to inspire the country during the political campaign. It figures that he would be unable to take hold at a moment when the economy was slumping badly. It even figures that the best hope for his administration would lie in the bare possibility that he will allow his Vice-President—unlike all past Vice-presidents—to become truly operational.

The failure of Europe and Japan to take up the slack largely explains why they have risen from the prostration of World War II behind the shield of American power. They grew fat to a large extent, on the American market.

So there was no instinct to set the pace when the United States faltered. On the contrary, the Europeans and Japanese have simply looked elsewhere for new relations of dependence.

The Communist powers, up to now anyhow, have made little of this opportunity. The Russians have been too involved in their drive to improve standards of living. Moscow has restricted the Communist parties in Europe, the better to drive home deals for bringing advanced technology to the Soviet Union.

### The Chinese

The Chinese have been consumed by the struggle to develop a leadership after Mao. They have played almost no role in the world—not even with Japan, which cries out for an ever-tighter diet of relations with Peking.

The cue missed by the Communists has been picked up by at least a few of the countries from the underdeveloped world. The oil-exporting nations have played upon the weakness of the West to force a dramatic increase in the price of their primary product.

There is taking place a prodigious transfer of wealth from the industrialized countries of the West to the dozen or so countries producing oil en masse. Unless the West learns how to deal with the change, there could be a widespread slowdown of economic growth and even a world depression.

So it is tempting to consider for Man of the Year the best-known leaders of the oil countries—the Shah of Iran or Yasser Arafat or Houari Boumedienne of Algeria. But even more impressive is the claim of an indefinite figure, mediocre in personal qualities and with no armies to command or billions to spend, who has known how to play upon the oil producers, the Communists and the Western countries alike. I mean the Palestinian guerrilla fighter, Yasser Arafat.



## Obituaries

## Amy Vanderbilt, an Authority On Etiquette, Dies in Plunge

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT)—Amy Vanderbilt, 66, who wrote a syndicated column on etiquette and the social graces, fell or jumped to her death Friday night from a third-story window of her Manhattan town house, the police said.

Miss Vanderbilt was pronounced dead on arrival at a hospital where she was taken after a passerby found her body near the front steps of the four-story building.

Miss Vanderbilt's husband, Curtis Keller, general counsel of the Mobil Chemical Co., a division of the Mobil Oil Corp., and Stephen Knopf, Miss Vanderbilt's son by a previous marriage, were in other parts of the residence at the time of the plunge, about 7:30 p.m.

Mr. Keller said that his wife had been in ill health and under medical care for nearly a year and that her health had been "a source of some concern to her."

The police are investigating the circumstances of her death.

## Measure of Men

To Amy Vanderbilt, etiquette was more than a set of social rules or a guide to gracious living. It was a measure of the greatness and smallness of people.

For decades, she was the nation's best known authority on the subject, the successor to Emily Post as the arbiter of manners in an increasingly classless society.

She was a celebrity long before the 1952 publication of "Amy Vanderbilt's Complete Book of Etiquette."



Amy Vanderbilt

## Mrs. Gandhi Said to Weigh Early Vote

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29 (NYT)—A wave of speculation that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi may call an election a year ahead of schedule has stirred the capital.

Although Mrs. Gandhi remains enigmatic about a "snap election" and has repeatedly dropped the hint, the possibility has been widely discussed in Indian newspapers, by commentators and by politicians of the ruling Congress party and the opposition.

There are numerous arguments for and against an election in the next few months and Mrs. Gandhi is said to be weighing them. But the current speculation underlines the anxiety and restlessness in the government about India's economic plight and the awareness by Mrs. Gandhi that her own popularity has sharply diminished in recent years, mostly because of inflation, scarcities and allegations of government corruption.

A recent poll by the respected Indian Institute of Public Opinion, taken in the four major cities—Madras, New Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta—indicated that Mrs. Gandhi's popularity had dropped to its lowest point in eight years.

## Precedents

There are precedents for a "snap election" in India. In December, 1970, Mrs. Gandhi dissolved Parliament and ordered an election in March, 1971, a year ahead of schedule. Her reason then was that the Congress party had split and she wanted a mandate for her Socialist program. The result was a stunning personal triumph for Mrs. Gandhi, whose party won two-thirds of the seats in Parliament. New elections are due March, 1976, at the latest.

Speculation about a new election began surfacing in the autumn and was sharply revived on Dec. 21, when Mrs. Gandhi told Congress party parliamentarians that the electoral rolls in their districts should be brought up to date and that party members should return to their constituencies to strengthen their contacts with farmers, peasants, women and the poor. A decision by Mrs. Gandhi will probably be made in the next few weeks.

Mrs. Gandhi can suspend Parliament at any time and set a new election on the order of her hand-picked President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. "The arguments for an early election are well known," said Shri Mulgaokar, the editor of the Indian Express. The government has no confidence that the economic situation can be stabilized in the 14 months that remain before an election is normally due. The fear is that things are likely to get worse before they get better.

Etiquette," a 700-page book on mores and manners that reviewers called a monumental tract for social historians.

The book, revised a number of times in years since, sold millions of copies. Its advice ranged over the behavioral spectrum from the placement of a soup spoon to the running of a mansion full of servants.

In addition to a half-dozen books, she wrote scores of articles for the New Yorker, McCall's, Collier's, This Week, Better Homes & Gardens, American Homes and other magazines, and she wrote for newspapers for more than 30 years.

## Her Readership

She was a columnist for the old International News Service in the 1930s and from 1954 to 1968 her column for the United Features Syndicate was published in more than 100 newspapers in the United States and abroad. It had a readership of more than 40 million readers. Ten years ago, she drew up a courtesy code for New York subway and bus riders, and a year ago she lectured a group of cab drivers here.

In more recent years, she wrote a column for the Los Angeles Times Syndicate, living, working and occasionally entertaining in her century-old brownstone home in Manhattan.

Miss Vanderbilt was married four times, divorced thrice, and had three sons, Lincoln Gill Clark, Paul Vanderbilt and Stephen Knopf.

She was a first cousin of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, the railroad mogul, and claimed descent from America's first Vanderbilt, Jane Aeston Van Der Bilt.

## Start on Staten Island

She was born the daughter of Joseph Mortimer Vanderbilt, an insurance broker, and Mary Estelle Brooks Vanderbilt. While attending Curtis High School on Staten Island, she began her journalism career, at the age of 16, working as a society and feature writer for the Staten Island Advance.

After studies in Switzerland and at the Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn, N.Y., she entered New York University and studied journalism for two years.

In the 1930s and 1940s, she worked in a variety of jobs, as an account executive in an advertising agency, the business manager of a literary magazine known as the American Spectator and in public relations for several concerns.

## Vladimir Pok

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Vladimir Pok, 76, a leading Soviet physicist, has died in Leningrad, Tass said yesterday.

The press agency said that Mr. Pok, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and since 1952 a professor at Leningrad University, did important work in quantum mechanics, the light-diffraction theory, radio-wave propagation, the general theory of relativity and mathematical physics.

He was awarded the Stalin Prize in 1946 and the Lenin Prize in 1960.

## Giuseppe Dozza

BOLOGNA, Italy, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Giuseppe Dozza, 73, a World War II Resistance fighter in France and Italy and mayor of this Communist showpiece city, from 1945 to 1966, died yesterday after a long illness. Politically active he was 14, he attended the 1971 Leghorn meeting at which the Italian Communist party was formed as an offshoot of the Socialist movement.

## Charles Einfeld

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT)—Charles Einfeld, 73, a motion picture promotional executive, who retired in 1963 as vice-president in charge of advertising and publicity for 20th Century-Fox, died Friday in Ascona, Switzerland, where he resided.



COMES OF AGE—Attired in traditional robe and headgear, Prince Norihito, 20, the third son of Prince Mikasa, who is a brother of the Emperor, is assisted in a coming-of-age ceremony at the palace in Tokyo.

## North, South Korea Dialogue Reduced to Pre-Talk Hostility

By Fox Butterfield

SEOUL, Dec. 29 (NYT)—Two and a half years after North and South Korea announced that they would begin talks, relations between them have largely reverted to their former state of hostility.

The meetings have grown increasingly rare and have bogged down in sterile exchanges. There has been a small but perceptible increase in military clashes in the last year and propaganda attacks have been reinstated despite a no-war pledge reached when the talks were disclosed in July, 1972.

In the last few weeks, North Korea has indicated that it may be trying to downgrade the talks even further by reducing the political meetings to the level of spokesmen for the two delegations. At North Korean insistence, the talks were reduced from chairman to co-chairman level in the fall of 1973.

In addition, shortly before President Ford's visit to Seoul last month, South Korean troops found a tunnel dug by North Koreans leading 1,000 yards into southern territory in the Demilitarized Zone separating the two countries.

The tunnel, reinforced with concrete and equipped with electric lights, was apparently started more than two years ago, about the time that the two countries agreed to begin their dialogue. American officials believe there are more Communist tunnels, some of which the South Koreans may have already located and will publicly announce at convenient times.

But American officials have carefully insisted that all these signs do not mean that the two nations want to break off their dialogue entirely or that an outbreak of war is imminent.

Instead, they stress that neither side would benefit from a renewal of the 1950-53 war that devastated the peninsula. And they believe that Pyongyang would need assurances of much greater logistical support from the Soviet Union and China than it presently has.

So far, Western intelligence specialists also point out that North Korea's troops along the Demilitarized Zone are in "an essentially defense posture" and that there has been no recent change in their positions.

Changes begun

Moreover, despite the breakdown in the talks, the help existence of the talks has helped bring about some of the first changes between North and South since the war two decades ago.

Using the meetings as an argument for equality with the South, North Korea has broken out of its long international isolation.

## Champagne Sales Drop Jars Trade

Advertising Drive, Poll Are Under Way

By Louis Marcerou

EPERNAY, France, Dec. 29 (Reuters)—World economic problems are cutting into champagne sales both in France and abroad.

Champagne sales soared from 64 million bottles in 1963 to more than 124 million last year, bringing in 3.5 billion francs (about \$580 million) to the grape-growing province northeast of Paris and putting Epernay at the top of France for per-capita income.

But in the first 10 months of this year, sales went down by more than 15 per cent. Exports fell by nearly 20 per cent and home sales by more than 5 per cent.

Experts of the Champagne Interprofessional Committee, the trade's ruling body, estimate on the basis of these figures that sales for the whole year are likely to fall by about 20 per cent, a decline of about 24 million bottles.

The most spectacular decrease in sales abroad was recorded in Britain, with a 51-per-cent drop in the first 10 months of this year compared with the same period last year.

For the first time last year, champagne consumption in Britain exceeded 10 million bottles. It was 5 million in 1972, 7 million in 1971 and 6 million in 1970.

The decrease in purchases among champagne's other top customer nations during the first 10 months of this year was 33 per cent for Italy, 24 per cent for Belgium, 22 per cent for the United States, 23 per cent for West Germany, 38 per cent for Sweden, 55 per cent for Denmark, 49 per cent for Norway and 9 per cent for Canada and Mexico.

The exception was Venezuela, in which about 30 per cent more champagne was purchased than in the corresponding period of last year.

A disturbing factor was that the French, who drank 82 million bottles of champagne last year, 83 million in 1973 and 80 million in 1971, bought nearly 7 per cent less in the first 10 months of this year than in the same period last year.

## 25-Per-Cent Rise

The price of champagne has gone up by 25 per cent since last year and many Frenchmen have turned to less expensive sparkling wines from Italy, Spain and France. The sparkling wines are making spectacular inroads on the market.

Beside being a result of the economic recession, champagne sales abroad have declined this year because foreign importers anticipated the price increase and stocked up during the final months of last year.

The Champagne Interprofessional Committee, established with state backing in 1941 to defend the interests of both wine growers and sellers, is determined to find out exactly why the French buying less of the bubbly wine exulted by Voltaire in a famous verse:

De ce vin frais l'écume pétillante  
De nos Français est l'image brillante.

This wine, which sparkling bubbles dance  
Reflects the brilliant soul of France.

The committee has ordered a nationwide survey from a public opinion polling organization and has drawn up a list of questions aimed at finding out the average Frenchman's attitude toward champagne in the context of the present economic troubles.

## Advertising Campaigns

An extensive champagne advertising campaign, including daily broadcasts on two radio stations, began in the middle of last month and will last until the end of the year.

Champagne as it is now known was born in the late 17th century. The man who put the bubbles into the bottle was a blind monk, Dom Perignon. Working as cellarman at Hautvillers, near Reims, he discovered that cork tightly drawn in the bottle retained the naturally expanding gas and allowed for a second fermentation which produces champagne.

Despite the economic problems, exports from the 14 large champagne companies in the 15,000 individual grape growers, 3,000 of whom produce and sell their own champagne independently, remain optimistic. Among other things, champagne has survived wars, revolutions and vine pests.

## Bonn Asks Allies To Boost Defense

BONN, Dec. 30 (AP)—West Germany's foreign minister urged Western allies today to shore up their weakened defenses and recognize that a slowdown in the superpower nuclear arms race means "increased significance for conventional defense in Europe."

Ernst-Dietrich Genscher also made it clear that his country has a crucial stake in strengthening the shaky Atlantic Alliance and helping the Common Market toward West European union.

Mr. Genscher's policy statement was made in a radio broadcast the day after European Commissioner Guido Brunner, until recently the chief of Mr. Genscher's planning staff, called on Bonn to grasp its "historic role" and assume leadership of the economically troubled European community.



OUTER DIRECTED—Drivers on an autobahn in West Germany get lots of advice.

## Ex-Premier Thanom Is Ousted by Thailand

BANGKOK, Dec. 29 (Reuters)—Former Thai Premier Thanom Kittikachorn today left the country he once governed by decree, expelled just two days after he returned from exile in the United States.

The government, fearing violence if he stayed much longer, ousted Mr. Thanom out of the country on a special plane to Singapore, along with his 88-year-old father, Mr. Thanom said after his arrival here on Friday that the only motive for the visit was to see his father.

The Singapore government has agreed to allow Mr. Thanom to remain temporarily until another home in exile is found for him, Foreign Minister Chuanphat Isarangkun Na Ayutthaya said.

Mr. Thanom's surprise, unauthorized return on Friday touched off protests by students and others, Mr. Thanom's military-led government resigned in October, 1973, after student rioting directed against the regime.

The student demonstrators harshly dealt with before Mr. Thanom yielded to their demands for a return to democratic rule Mr. Thanom, a former field marshal, had been premier of Thailand for eight years before he seized absolute power in 1971.

## In Detention

The government placed him in detention after his return Friday, then shifted him from Bangkok to a town 95 miles away. It finally decided he should be expelled to head off any trouble that might affect next month's general election.

With Mr. Thanom, 63, on the flight to Singapore were his wife—who with the former premier had come here from Boston—his sister, his father, a doctor and a senior Foreign Ministry official.

Premier Sanya Dharmasakti said that Mr. Thanom had asked to be flown to a country nearer to Thailand than the United States because he feared his father would not survive a long flight.

U.S. officials said the Embassy here issued a visitor's visa today for Mr. Thanom at the request of Thai authorities. There was no indication whether he would go back to the United States after visiting Singapore, the officials said.

Motocade to Embassy

The Singapore government said in a statement tonight that Mr. Thanom and his party could remain until they made other arrangements. The group was taken

## 120 IRA Members Free 15 Hostages, End Prison Riot

DUBLIN, Dec. 29 (AP)—Scores of members of the illegal Irish Republican Army tonight released 15 guards they had held hostage in a wing of Ireland's top-security jail, Portlaoise Prison, 50 miles southeast of here.

Officials said that the prisoners were escorted back to their cells tonight and that there had been no fighting and no casualties.

Officials said that 120 of the 150 IRA men in the prison had been involved in the rebellion, apparently to protest the Christmas dinner of soup, chicken and plum pudding. The prisoners blockaded themselves and their hostages in the main cell block with beds, mattresses and furniture.

A police statement announced the end of the revolt. It said: "All the hostages have been released and are safe. Calm has been restored."

Soldier Dies in Ulster

SELFAST, Dec. 29 (AP)—Michael Gibson, 20, a 10th man in the British Army, died in a hospital here today two weeks after being shot in a terrorist ambush. He was part of a patrol attacked outside the border town of Newry. A policeman was killed in the attack.

No deaths or injuries have been caused by a spate of shooting incidents and armed robberies in the last 24 hours of the IRA's Christmas truce, police said.

Train Derailed in U.S.

THOMPSONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 29 (AP)—Forty-three passengers received minor injuries yesterday when 12 cars of Amtrak's Broadway Limited were derailed in central Pennsylvania.

In a motorcade to the Thai Embassy compound in Singapore. Asked at the airport how long he intended to stay in Singapore, Mr. Thanom replied: "I have no idea."

A Thai Embassy spokesman said tonight that the father was in good condition. In Thailand, the student groups have been divided between those who wanted Mr. Thanom kicked out of the country and those who wanted him arrested to face trial for involvement in the suppression of the 1973 riots, in which 71 persons were killed and hundreds injured by police and army gunfire.

Plan Discarded

Mr. Sanya said that a plan announced Friday to investigate Mr. Thanom's role during the uprising and then perhaps bring charges against him, would have taken too long.

Former Deputy Premier Praphas Charuathien and Mr. Thanom's son, Col. Narong Kittikachorn, also fled the country after the October, 1973, riots. A student rally at Thammasat University was still under way hours after Mr. Thanom's departure. Leaders of student groups forming the Anti-Dictatorship United Front urged the government to bring charges against Mr. Thanom, Mr. Praphas and Col. Narong, and demanded that legal action be taken if any of them returned to Thailand.

The government must also investigate and charge those who knew about Mr. Thanom's return, students said. Mr. Sanya has already promised an investigation into how Mr. Thanom was "smuggled" into the country.

## Saigon Street Boys Survive On Their Wits and Cunning

By David K. Shieler

SAIGON, Dec. 29 (NYT)—In the middle of the street strolled Nguyen Van Thanh, a wiry 12-year-old boy known in the neighborhood as Ach Bich—the ace of spades.

At that moment, his worldly possessions consisted of a pair of blue shorts, a blue shirt, a borrowed deck of dog-eared playing cards and a firecracker.

A moment later, Nguyen also owned a handful of peanuts, plucked deftly from a basket carried on the head of a young woman. She wheeled around, caught him and ordered him, though not angrily, to return what he had stolen. He dropped half the nuts into the basket and scampered off with the rest.

The success of such a prank might make most boys' eyes twinkle mischievously. But Nguyen does not have time to be a child. He must survive in the streets. Only a distant flicker of street-wise cunning shows through his brooding stare.

A Subculture

Nguyen is part of a subculture of street boys who sleep on the sidewalks and bathe in the fountains of Saigon. Most either have run away from disintegrating families or have no family left. They drift from block to block and slip into cliques and gangs that are sometimes exploited by older "brothers," who make them beg or steal. They are known, both to themselves and to other Vietnamese, as *bui doi*—the dust of life.

Nguyen makes his money by hanging around a sidewalk beer and soft-drink stand in the late afternoon and offering to keep an eye on the patrons' motorbikes. It is a pervasive racket in Saigon and it earns the youth 20 piasters, or about 3 cents, a bike.

On a good day, he can make 20 cents or so, just enough to buy the rice he needs to stay alive. Then, at night, he plays cards with friends until 2:30 or 3 a.m., when he beds down on the sidewalk in front of the Chateau M. He usually sleeps all morning.

"I have more food here than at home," Nguyen says. He sits on the curb, looking into the gutter. "It was very crowded at home—many people at home." He left six months ago, he explains, because his mother beat him regularly.

Fabric of Society

Street boys are often called war veterans. But the war has been so woven into the fabric of this society that it is no longer possible to trace its threads through the poverty and the breakdown of a given family.

Le Van Loi, for example, says he was beaten by his father when he ran off to play instead of helping in the family's small shop. It is a tale of a struggling family under serious stress in a

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MOP-UP DETAIL—Japanese troops use shovels, mops and pieces of cloth to clean sand and rocks soaked by oil near Kurashiki, western Japan. The oil is part of a giant and spreading spill from storage tanks that has polluted the Inland Sea.

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# How Reagan Learned 'Art of the Possible'

By Leroy F. Aaron

**SACRAMENTO (WP)**—In 1966 a former cowboy actor named Ronald Reagan galloped into the statehouse at Sacramento, rhetorical six-guns blazing at "bleeding heart" liberalism.

To the bleeding hearts—and many other persons—the prospect of this amateur politician promised nothing short of disaster. California would never survive Reaganism, they predicted.

Eight years later, as an older and politically wiser Ronald Reagan leaves the office of governor, the doom-sayers are admitting that the state still exists—not quite as Mr. Reagan found it, but intact, to pass along to Edmund Brown Jr., who succeeds Mr. Reagan Jan. 8.

The almost unanimous consensus here is that Mr. Reagan's Republican rule could have been better, but it also could have been much worse.

Mr. Reagan, at 63, represents different things to different people. To loyalist Frank Walton, a member of Mr. Reagan's administration who led a tribute dinner to the governor last week, he ranks with "the greatest leader of this earth... the man born in a stable whose birthday we are about to celebrate."

To Fred Dutton, a Democratic member of the controversial California Board of Regents and a frequent critic, he "was all sound and no substance. I don't think he arrested the vigorous progressive movement of the state. He made sort of a chicken scratch."

The latter characterization, naturally, is offensive to Mr. Reagan's circle, which has been busy compiling a list of achievements of his administration.

He has been granting frequent interviews in the waning weeks of his term. He said: "All you do is hope you have set a standard [and] that public opinion will be opposed to drastic reversals."

Mr. Reagan has no plans to slip into obscurity and allow his record to fend for itself. Through a daily, nationally syndicated radio column, frequent contributions to newspapers and a heavy schedule on the "mashed-potato circuit," he plans to keep his brand of conservative philosophy steadily before the public. In 1976, should the chance for a GOP presidential nomination come, there is little doubt he will be available.

At the risk of oversimplification, some general conclusions about state administration can be offered:

• Had he not been faced with resistant Democratic majorities in the state legislature for six of the last eight years, Mr. Reagan might have been able to initiate far-reaching conservative changes in the way California handles its taxes, its expenditures, its poor and its environment.

• Often called rigid and uncompromising, Mr. Reagan ultimately demonstrated a capacity to adjust. After a first term in which his scorn for the legislature was undisguised, he learned the art of hard bargaining and compromise.

• Although he was reluctantly ready to deal, Mr. Reagan never budged from his faith in free enterprise and his suspicion of government. He constantly struggled against the spiraling tide of government spending, vetoing hundreds of money bills and social programs to the dismay of the Legislature's liberal wing.

• Mr. Reagan lost the spending battle in the long run; he found himself forced to approve a record \$1-billion tax increase his first year. Since then, the budget has more than doubled from \$4.6 to \$10.2 billion. In 1973, his effort to pass a constitutional initiative putting a lid on the Legislature's taxing power was overwhelmingly rejected.

• On the other hand, during his administration Mr. Reagan managed to give back to the taxpayers more than \$5 billion in property and general tax relief. He is leaving a substantial surplus, possibly as much as \$400 million.

• Mr. Reagan has kept the administrative cost of government under control. One of his most praised achievements was keeping state employees at about the same number (approximately 100,000) as when he took office.

• He is generally applauded for the quality of his judicial appointments and the honesty of his administration.

• On the other side of the coin, Mr. Reagan's critics say he was partial to moneyed interests, insensitive to the underprivileged, indifferent to the importance of curbing growth and anti-intellectual in his dealings with the state's public colleges and universities.

Shortly after taking office, he slashed the state's mental health budget but ultimately was forced to reverse himself. When students rioted at Santa Barbara, he said publicly, "If there is to be a bloodbath, let it be now." When the California Rural Legal Assistance Agency began winning public-interest suits against the state, he launched a vigorous campaign to eradicate the agency.



Ronald Reagan

And when a free food program demanded by Patricia Hearst's kidnappers began, Mr. Reagan remarked, "It's just too bad we can't have an epidemic of botulism."

While his rhetoric usually was worse than his bite, Mr. Reagan's pronouncements, particularly in the long struggle with the state university system, helped create a strident atmosphere that spilled over into other areas.

## Spending Soared

When Mr. Reagan arrived on the scene, California was rounding out several decades of so-called progressive government. His predecessor, Edmund (Pat) Brown—father of the man who will succeed Mr. Reagan—was governor from 1968 to 1966. In that time state spending for education and social welfare expanded greatly, and by 1966 the state was spending about \$1 million more each day than it was taking in.

But times were changing. The public tax bite was beginning to hurt. The University of California Berkeley had been the scene of the nation's first student disturbance—the Free Speech Movement of 1964. The Vietnam war was beginning to divide the populace.

Mr. Reagan arrived with simple answers—less government, less spending, less control to complex problems. By his own admission, he latched onto the Berkeley issue when he saw it catching on with audiences.

"Whether I was up in the High Sierras or in the desert or in the biggest city, inevitably the first questions were 'What about the mess in Berkeley?' and 'What

are you going to do about it?'" Mr. Reagan said, "I never made an issue of this; the people did."

The early pattern held throughout his political career—he had a sense of how to make political currency out of inflammatory issues. But he also was sincerely offended by what he saw as permissiveness and laziness throughout the university system.

Once, he recalled with outrage, "a play was put on under university auspices, and there was a scene where one young man simulated masturbation. Now I don't know any context that could justify that kind of thing."

University planners, among them Clark Kerr, president of the University of California, had overestimated long-range enrollment and expansion needs. Thus when Mr. Reagan fired Mr. Kerr during his first week as governor, began drastically cutting back capital funds and faculty salaries, and in 1969 sent National Guardsmen to quell the so-called People's Park protest, he was acting with substantial public support.

The popular feeling in those years was that Mr. Reagan was destroying the nation's greatest system of public higher education. The fact is, the system has been damaged but not crushed. Moreover, it is difficult to distinguish Mr. Reagan's effect from that of the recession, which has forced nationwide cutbacks in higher education.

But while he cut the higher education budget 27 per cent in two years, aid to the state university system doubled in eight years (trebled for state colleges) and scholarships and loans rose nearly nine times. Faculty turnover declined from 3.5 to 2.3 per cent.

# A Time to Talk—Perhaps the Last Chance—for Rhodesia

By Charles Mohr

**SALISBURY, Rhodesia (NYT)**—The whites of Rhodesia still walk along Salisbury avenues named for the great African empire builders: Stanley, Baker, Speke, Rhodes. An evening television show carries a commercial that advertises a benefit variety show for the families of men killed fighting black "terrorists."

It is almost as if nothing had happened in their comfortable and prosperous society.

But something of considerable importance is under way. It is another attempt, possibly the last that will ever be possible, to settle the protracted Rhodesian problem, as southern Africa becomes increasingly black-ruled and increasingly hostile.

A settlement in Rhodesia, which blacks call Zimbabwe, would, following Portuguese decolonization, usher in a new period of relaxation in the subcontinent, especially if South Africa also gave up its disputed control of the former German colony of South-West Africa (Namibia) as it is now considering.

The problem has existed since the late 1950s when it became unmistakably clear that Britain would have to give up its colonies in Africa. In almost every case, this proved easier than thought at the time but Rhodesia was a special case because it was, par excellence, a "settler colony" and it had been self-governing since 1960, with democracy for whites working relatively well.

## Provincial, Pleasant

The white society here is provincial but pleasant, with home, automobile and swimming pool ownership about the highest per capita in the world.

The Land Tenure Act reserves more than half the land for white ownership and occupancy and insures strict segregation of urban blacks in townships. Employment



Ian Smith

opportunities, but especially educational opportunities, have been severely restricted for black Africans.

However, the pace of movement toward majority rule has now become the main sticking point in the negotiations. Prime Minister Ian Smith and the black leaders have accepted, in principle, a plan for a constitutional conference early next year that would result in a broadened franchise mainly benefiting blacks. The franchise is now limited by property and income requirements to 84,940 of the 270,000 whites and 7,390 of the 5.5 million blacks. Eligibility for voting in this broadened franchise would be on the basis of one person, one vote.

Once at the conference table, each side will be under great pressure from its constituents.

It will be difficult for any black leader to expose anything short

# Assessing U.S.-Soviet Detente: It Fills a Void If Not the Bill Kremlin Immunization

By Hedrick Smith

**NEW YORK (NYT)**—Three years ago, as détente became a headline issue, many in the West and some in the Soviet Union thought that a new era of East-West accommodation would open up Soviet society, bringing reform and liberalization in many walks of life.

It is apparent now, however, that the Soviet leadership—with increasing self-confidence and pragmatism—has found a formula for achieving the foreign policy and economic dividends of accommodation with the West without paying the price of relaxing controls at home.

The ruling group, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, has shown a determination not to allow a repetition of what happened somewhat more than a decade ago under the late Nikita Khrushchev, when the promotion of friendly relations abroad stirred ferment at home.

The Kremlin has made some tactical concessions, such as in the field of Jewish emigration and in the treatment of a handful of world-known dissidents. But these have been minor adjustments that have not affected the established order at home. They were not reforms heralding a transition to a new and more liberal era.

## No Major Changes

The Soviet Union has imported billions of dollars' worth of Western technology, bought millions of tons of grain and acquired computers and entire factories without decentralizing or reforming the economy substantially or even significantly altering the secretive style of its foreign dealings.

It has stopped jamming selected Western radio stations but has kept sufficient controls at home to prevent the contamination of free ideas from stirring new creativity among the intelligentsia, many of whose members seem more interested in the latest Western fashions than in dissenting ideas.

Censorship remains tight. Except for brief, chance encounters, foreigners are allowed to mingle with only a selected segment of society. Even in the joint space program, American specialists in the Soviet launching site; similarly, American agricultural technicians were kept from five areas they had asked to see in the virgin lands—this just as Moscow was preparing to enter the world grain market again.

Repression remains a well-remembered deterrent to all but a few disorganized dissidents, whose ranks have been thinned by the official decision to exile some of the more prominent dissidents.

A year ago, Alexander Solzhe-

nitsyn was a cause célèbre, a constant annoyance to Soviet officials, a rallying point for other dissenters. Today he is a distant voice in Zurich. His books are still read eagerly and secretly. He is not forgotten but is far less formidable.

On the economic side, the government has gradually improved living standards and appeased the more prosperous and articulate segments of consumers with private cars, better apartments and such symbols of bourgeois life as foil wrapping, women's slacks, platform boots, pets and face-lifting operations. But consumer expectations have been kept sufficiently in check so that they do not impinge on priorities in defense and heavy industry.

## Situation Abroad

Abroad, the situation has altered dramatically since détente began.

With the West in economic and political disarray, the Kremlin projects an air of confidence that contrasts sharply with its defensive uncertainty after work-er riots erupted in Poland in December, 1970, and it felt compelled to promise the Soviet people a five-year plan that would show greater growth for consumers than for heavy industry.

That pledge has now been openly abandoned. Recently, Deputy Premier Nikolai Balbakov said that targets set in 1971 for consumer growth had "proved un-reachable" during the last four years and then he promptly announced that next year the plan would reverse its original priorities and would give greater stress to heavy industry than to the consumer sector.

The Soviet economy continues to be plagued by poor management, inefficiency, lagging productivity, inadequate use of factory facilities and construction slowdowns, as Mr. Balbakov conceded, and also by overcentralized planning and control, as he did not acknowledge.

Mr. Brezhnev, heading the Communist party apparatus, has reportedly tried during the last two years to push for some modifications in the centralized control. But the other top members of the leadership, President Nikolai Podgorniy and Premier Alexei Kosygin, have reportedly blocked him from making any structural changes. High-level Communist leaders, that economic policy will remain largely unchanged as long as this generation of leaders remains in power.

## Favorable Comparison

The growth rates of the 1970s have not been what the leaders or the planners wanted. But the steady if modest growth of the last four years now compares favorably with the erratic performance of the West. The inflation, unemployment, currency gyrations and the energy crisis in

the West have overshadowed the Soviet Union's own chronic problems and made the Russians seem less concerned about them.

The government has avoided a repetition of Khrushchev's taunts that Communism would bury capitalism and the temptation to order Western Communist parties to raise political havoc in such countries as Portugal, Greece, Italy and France.

But speeches by Politburo members this fall have hinted that some still harbor the hope that capitalism will bury itself. Indeed, insiders report that in appearances before selected audiences party lecturers have struck that theme, emphasizing the powerful leverage of high-priced oil and gas exports to the West.

"When all those pipelines are built to Western Europe, remember, we will have the levers in our hands," a party official boasted to an American.

A much more important objective for Mr. Brezhnev, it is plain, has been the exploitation of improved relations to establish equality with the United States and to eradicate the image of Soviet backwardness.

Nowhere has the drive for equality been more apparent than in strategic arms, on which Mr. Brezhnev has just struck a deal with President Ford at Vladivostok that would have been unimaginable a decade ago. It will allow the Soviet Union to deploy the same number of multi-headed missiles—the most sophisticated element of modern weaponry—as the United States, giving it the numerical parity it has striven for since the humiliation of the Cuban missile crisis in 1962.

## Greatest Frustration

The greatest frustration in foreign affairs for the Soviet leaders remains the unresolved friction with China. But they seem to be treating it with greater equanimity than they did three years ago. Such irritating incidents as the capture of a Soviet helicopter last spring still occur but talk of war has subsided. Moreover, Moscow seems far less nervous than it was about the dangers of being outflanked by a U.S.-Chinese coalition.

In the Middle East, where rivalry with the United States is perhaps more keen than it is anywhere, the Soviet Union appears to be regaining influence among the Arabs despite inroads made by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in his successful mediation of Israeli disengagement agreements with Egypt and Syria.

At home, on the individual level, détente has had an impact on only a limited number of Soviet citizens, primarily those in cities like Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa, where blue jeans, Western records, electronic equipment and other gadgets are traded.

Détente has meant little if anything to the millions of peasants living in squalid log cabins that line the narrow roads cutting through the central Russian plain. They still must do the back-breaking labor of gathering potatoes by hand and hauling buckets of water dangling from shoulder yokes. To them the outside world is traffic passing as they sit on wooden benches in front of their green fences.

# Benefits to the World Outweigh Drawbacks

(The writer is a former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union. He is now a fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.)

By George F. Kennan

**WASHINGTON (WP)**—The fact that the process of détente has been accompanied neither by any marked liberalization of Soviet internal practices nor by any reconciliation of their stance compared with the United States on the problems of third countries or areas, notably the Middle East, should surprise no one. The Soviet leaders cannot be expected to combine at what they see as efforts to destroy their regime, nor can they afford, in the light of Chinese competition, to appear to be dropping their ideological guard or abandoning their Leninist-Marxist principles. That this is so constitutes no adequate reason for failing to make the most of those areas where Soviet and American interests might coincide. This, surely, is what not only the Ford administration but its two most recent predecessors have been attempting to do.

The recent passage of the trade bill by the Senate permits us to hope that the issue of most-favored-nation treatment for imports from the Soviet Union, an issue of minor practical importance which was unfortunately permitted to become one of high symbolic significance, will soon be overcome. The road will then open for a further development of what has already grown to be for the first time since the Russian Revolution, a very considerable volume of Soviet-American trade.

However, dealings by American firms with a foreign governmental monopoly require constant scrutiny and a minimal degree of governmental regulation to assure that they do not proceed to the detriment of the national interest. Such is the fragmentation of authority within the executive branch that the U.S. government is today poorly constituted to meet this responsibility. Once this requirement is met, the further expansion of Soviet-American trade is only greatly to be welcomed.

## SALT Disappointment

It is, of course, disappointing that the SALT talks have not yet led to any appreciable reduction of nuclear arsenals. But the internal inhibitions that have thus far prevented their doing so are equally powerful on both sides. The failure to make greater progress should, therefore, not be held against the negotiators.

It is important to recognize that what one is dealing with, in these talks, is not proper weapons, capable of rational and effective use in warfare, but grotesquely excessive quantities of devices scarcely less dangerous to potential victims than to potential victims—devices that have, therefore, primarily psychological rather than practical significance. The talks, in other words, are concerned with appearances rather than realities; and it is the appearances which one is concerned, for good and sound reason, not to destabilize.

Seen from this standpoint, the ceiling established at Vladivostok represents a useful beginning, the value of which should not be underestimated. Meanwhile, the mere continuation of these discussions, from which both sides gain a more reliable and reassuring picture of each other's motives and calculations than could be obtained in any other way, is of highest importance.

The Soviet leaders, in sponsoring and pursuing the effort at what is called détente, have had their own internal opposition to contend with and have taken a heavy political responsibility upon themselves. Most of those who have followed Soviet affairs closely recently have been impressed with the mounting evidence of the seriousness of their commitment.

## Marxist-Leninist Heirs

These men are, of course, the heirs to the Marxist-Leninist ideology which lies at the origins of their system of power. The legitimacy of their rule depends on it. They cannot be realistically expected to deny or ignore it. This, together with certain internal practices, which seem to have become habitual with them, will long continue to constitute limitations on the sort of understanding we can hope to reach with them.

Present-day Soviet leaders are a long way from the sweeping cynicism and malice that marked the mentality of Stalin. They represent, however, an aging regime; and their priorities, like those of most older men, relate primarily to the development and preservation of what they have rather than to the incurring of great risks to acquire what they have not.

There is no greater mistake the West could make in policy toward Russia than to assume that the Soviet leadership has no attractive alternatives to the continued effort to arrive at better relations with the United States, or that these alternatives, once adopted, would not be worse for the United States—the predictable strains of the coming year upon the United States and its European allies are such that they are going to need, and should value at full worth, the best possible background of relations with the Soviet Union.



THAW IN MOSCOW—Unseasonal temperatures in Moscow have melted the snow and left puddles in Red Square.

مركز الأمل



## '74 Bond Volume Off Over 50%; Bank Loans About 25% Higher

of syndicated bank loans negotiated during the year is trickier, since many of these are not published. However, CCF estimates that \$30 billion was lent in 1974, of which \$22 billion was

Estimates by two leading banks in London (which prefer anonymity) put the total at between \$25 billion and \$30.5 billion. By contrast, estimates for 1973 put that year's volume at between \$20 billion and \$24 billion.

### Hard Times Seen

Economic analysts, almost without exception, foresee hard times for business, the American public and the world for at least the next six months and probably longer.

## *Some Basic Resolutions for the New Year*

## New York Stock Market

In the credit markets, corporate bonds fell sharply in price on Monday in response to the record calendar building up in January. Government issues were also weaker on Monday after the Treasury announced an additional \$3 billion in notes. During the remainder of the week, prices recovered part of their earlier losses in dull trading.

country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country.” there is an overwhelming present need for commitment by govern-  
(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## Over-Counter Market

[illegible]

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## Airlines

Audience-conscious advertising places more advertising in the Herald Tribune than in any other European newspaper. Why? The Tribune's the paper significant Europeans read, and it's on sale at more than 8,500 newsstands every day.



## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

## Insurance Stocks

Foreign Bonds	
Aust 5 1/2% 82 Jan	5 87 82 82 —
Aust 5 1/2% 82 Ind	2 81 81 81

Ta'ady 7/25/94	18	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Teledy 7/25/99	10	55	54 1/2	55
Ta'ady col 1/92	18	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2 + 2 1/2
Te'ac Cp 9/96	69	42	40	42 + 1 1/2
Tenneco 9/75	16	100 1/2	100	102

Travler	8.70-9.5	5 93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
TrisSolit	cv7592	5 133	32 1/2	32 1/2 + 7 1/2
TylerCo	cv5893	48 1 63	61 1/2	61 1/2 - 1 1/2
UGI Co	84-575	15 99 5-16	98 3/4	99 - 1/2
Upr	71402	24 74	84	84 + 5 1/2

UnMtrch	cv4590	74	26%	23%	44	- 1/2
U Noctr	cv5088	45	52	51%	51%	
U Nrm	cv5496	23	30	29	30	+1
U Ind	74597	3	56	56	56	
U L	745	3	56	56	56	

— Week Ended Dec. 23, 1924 —

**Treasury Bills**

ROME, Dec. 29 (UPI).—Italy's	Feb. 11	7.00	8.32	54
state tobacco monopoly today	Feb. 13	7.01	8.33	54
raised the price of cigarettes,	Feb. 20	7.02	8.38	54
raising the price of cigarettes	Feb. 27	9.03	8.46	54



## Euromarket

(Continued From Page 7)  
1973 was sharply below the 100-per-cent gain registered in 1972.  
The sudden halt in 1974 volume, bankers agree, was a result of the failure of Bankhaus Herstatt in June. Suddenly the frequently voiced worries about the quality of the credit risks became reality and new business was completely halted. The U.S. Federal Reserve Board started pressuring banks on the need to increase their capital base before assuming new obligations in effect putting a worldwide loan ceiling on U.S. banks.  
Other banks, which did not generate any significant volume of income in dollars, but which had participated heavily in the

## Economic Scene

(Continued From Page 7)  
ment, Congress, business, labor, farmers, financial institutions and others. Here are some suggestions:  
President Ford: To be more interested in domestic economic issues, more aggressive and less preoccupied in pursuing feasible solutions, while also continuing a broad dialogue on international problems with all nations.  
Specifically, there is need for a suitable program for achieving a 1-million-barrel-a-day reduction in imports of foreign oil through the tariff route—higher levies accompanied by ancillary measures to deal with the adverse effects of that tax. The President should also press for major tax action: a temporary tax reduction, across-the-board, to bolster consumer incomes and business operations and restore confidence.  
Congress: To move with greater speed on urgent programs to cope with the current stagnation in the economy, while avoiding the temptation of oversimplifying spending measures.  
The major need is a quick response to any proposed tax incentives, minus the long and political bickering usually involved in such legislative actions. The final days of the 93rd Congress demonstrate that it can be done as proven by the new trade bill. But it should move slowly on another matter—a new controls program.  
Business: To be more responsive to the nation's needs in pricing, environmental protection, better product quality and a wide range of social obligations.  
The business world has been suffering from deterioration in credibility for years and runs the risk of greater restrictions and controls if it does nothing to win back public and government respect and understanding.  
Labor: To pursue efforts, in conjunction with business, to improve productivity and efficiency so that the nation can compete more effectively with the rest of the world and to aid in the fight against rampant inflation.  
It means better performance by the American workers, less unnecessary absenteeism, less featherbedding and less obstruction to the goals of greater output per manhour in every possible way.  
Farmers and Ranchers: To maintain maximum production of crops and livestock to provide the nation's food needs at more reasonable price levels and to create the necessary supply to help alleviate hunger in other parts of the world.  
The world is heavily dependent on American farms, by far the most productive anywhere. Anything less than a maximum effort would be disastrous. The nation has a right to expect all-out performance from this area of the economy, which its government has aided for 40 years with price supports, flood-control projects, irrigation and other benefits.  
Bankers and Finance: To keep fees and interest rates at levels reasonable enough to permit business and the public to satisfy their needs and help advance the nation's economy to its normal growth pattern again.

Euromarket (80 per cent of whose volume is in dollars) suddenly found they were in an extremely vulnerable position without any backup lines assuring them access to dollars in an emergency.

Loans between banks came to a halt and the oil producers' surplus-dollar income was diverted to the biggest, safest banks in the world—the smaller, smaller banks.

The syndication of bank loans did not start again until the final quarter of the year, bankers agree—and then at a sharply reduced volume estimated at between 25 to 50 per cent of the pace recorded in the first half.

Minimum "spreads" that borrowers had to pay over the London interbank offered rate for six or three-month Eurodollars have moved from around 1 percentage point to between 1 1/4 to 2 points at present. Maturities have shortened to five years from the 10 to 15-year loans set a year ago. And some countries—notably Italy and Britain—are no longer welcome borrowers.

Banks are no longer eager to simply participate in syndicated loans. They want to ration their lending capacity to situations which involve generating additional commercial transactions—enabling a bank to count on other fees and income and thus increase the profitability on a loan.

The decline in the availability of loans should be a tremendous hardship since the worldwide economic slowdown also means that corporate demand for cash is reduced. And as interest rates on short-term deposits fall, money that has been held in liquid assets is expected to be increasingly tempted into high-yielding, fixed-rate bonds.

This theory will be tested early in the year. Caixa Nacional de Antioquia of France will be floating a 100-million-DM bond with a coupon of 9 3/4 per cent after the New Zealand issue, currently on offer with the same terms, is marketed.

An issue of 10 million to 12 million units of account is expected for a Finnish borrower. This loan is expected to carry a coupon of 10 per cent.

And in the dollar sector, there are rumors of two impending issues—one for Japan's Asahi Chemical.

Dutch bankers report a sizable queue of borrowers waiting to float loans denominated in guilders.

The biggest fear that bankers express is that the attempt to get the bond market functioning smoothly will be drowned by a flood of new issues.

Market Turmoil  
Dec. 27 Dec. 28  
Codel \$181.4 mil. \$155.3 mil.  
Euroclear \$182.3 mil. \$149.3 mil.

## Shah Insists He Does Not Seek Ruin of the West

PARIS, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Shah of Iran said in an interview published here today that Iran loans to major Western nations proved that he was not seeking "the destruction of the Western world."

"How could I wish that destruction. I belong to that world, after all. That is why I help it when I can," he told the news-weekly Le Point, which featured him on its cover as "man of the year."

The Shah said the economic crisis in the West occurred because the West was poorly governed "for thousands of reasons. It is by the way, less the fault of the leaders than of the political structures which make it impossible for them to govern."

Oil-price rises were responsible for at most 2 per cent of the inflation of 20 per cent in the west in 1974, he said. The internal situation of Western nations and their ungovernability caused the remainder, he said.

## 8 Ambonese Held In Hague Protest

THE HAGUE, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Hague police arrested eight Ambonese demonstrators Friday after they had thrown fire bombs and stones at the Peace Palace and later at the Indonesian Embassy, a police spokesman said.

The demonstrators' complaints were aimed at the Indonesian government because of its treatment of Ambonese prisoners. The Ambonese want their own separate South Moluccan government. Indonesia and the Netherlands are planning talks on the problem of the 40,000 Ambonese residing in this country, in an effort to find a formula for the social integration of those who want to remain here and aiding those who want to return to Indonesia.

## Exploration of Crater In Antarctica Halted

SCOTT BASE, Antarctica, Dec. 29 (Reuters)—An effort by men from three nations to descend into the crater of an active volcano in Antarctica has been abandoned, it was disclosed today. The expedition, which included French, American and New Zealand participants, was to have collected gas samples from the inner crater of 12,464-foot-high Mount Erebus on Ross Island.

But the New Zealand Press Association's reporter with the team said in a message that the venture had been called off in the face of hazardous volcanic activity.

## 2d U.S. Firm Cuts Increases In Price of Its Steel Products

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29 (AP)—Bethlehem Steel Corp., following the lead set by U.S. Steel last week, announced yesterday a partial rollback of price increases scheduled to take effect tomorrow.

Bethlehem, the nation's No. 2 steel producer, said that it would drop increases for tin plate and steel rail, which together accounted for about 20 per cent of the boosts announced last Monday.

Tin plate is used almost exclusively in the tin can industry, while steel rail is used for railroad tracks.

Bethlehem said that the other increases, including 4 per cent on plate steel and 6 per cent on structural steel, would take effect as scheduled.

The firm added that it would comply with a request by President Ford's Council on Wage and Price Stability not to increase prices again before June 1, 1975.

Last Monday, Bethlehem posted price increases on about half of its products and said that they worked out to about 2.5 per cent across its full product line.

But within hours of the Bethlehem price-price announcement, U.S. Steel said that it was trimming its increases by 20 per cent, despite earlier insistence that there would be no rollback.

U.S. Steel and Bethlehem have said that the percentages cited are "overall" figures, meaning that the prices of some items included in the averages were not increased.

Neither firm would disclose in-

creases for individual products. However, independent calculations showed that U.S. Steel's increases averaged more than 8 per cent on items affected and that Bethlehem's averaged about 5 per cent.

In Washington, a spokesman for the Council on Wage and Price Stability said: "We feel the action taken by Bethlehem is constructive in fighting inflation."

Inland's Increases  
CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Inland Steel Co. announced on Friday that the base prices of its steel mill products will be increased an average of 1 per cent tomorrow.

The company said that the increases do not fully cover rises in costs since the last price adjustments. It cited such new costs as the recent settlement with the United Mine Workers and the mounting prices of fuel oil and other raw materials.

Inland's chairman, Frederick Jaicks, said that the company recently embarked on a project to increase steel capacity by 24 per cent.

"To complete this program we must have the ability to at least maintain the profit margins which were in effect at the time the program was approved and which were used to justify this major capital investment," he said.

## A-Test in Russia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission said yesterday that satellite signals were detected Friday indicating that the Soviet Union had detonated a nuclear device underground in the Semipalatinsk area.

## Canadian Filly Dies After Race

MIAMI, Dec. 29 (UPI)—La Prevoyante, the all-time leading Canadian money-winning filly or mare, died shortly after competing in the \$30,500 Miss Florida Handicap yesterday at Calder race course. Track officials said cause of death of the 4-year-old horse had not been determined.

The 1973 Canadian Horse of the Year had been the 13-10 favorite in yesterday's feature event. Jockey Chris Rogers had her in front apparently on her way to her 26th victory when she suddenly shortened stride and finished eighth. She collapsed while being unsaddled and, following nearly 10 minutes of cold water hosing by the track veterinarian, revived enough to walk to the receiving barn, where she again collapsed and died within a few minutes.

La Prevoyante was the daughter of champion Buckpasser and the full sister to the champion Northern Dancer. She was to have been bred to two-time Horse of the Year Secretariat in the spring. She raced 39 times, won 25 races and amassed \$527,417 for her owner, Jean-Louis Levesque.

## WHA Chicago Sold

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Dennis Murphy, president of the World Hockey Association, Friday confirmed the sale of the Chicago Cougars to a Chicago-area group headed by attorney Jeff Rosen and player-coach Pat Stapleton. The Cougars, for the past three years, were owned by the Kaiser brothers, Jordan and Walter. The purchase price was undisclosed.

## More Sports News On Page 11

## Sports

## Newcombe, Connors Advance in Australia

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29 (Reuters)—Top seeds Jim Connors and John Newcombe today moved a step closer towards the final of the \$70,000 Australian Open. Connors, 22-year-old defending champion, blasted his way through to the quarterfinals with a four-set victory over fellow American Pat Reid. Reid is the only player so far in the tournament to have taken a set from Connors.

Connors won, 6-2, 6-3, 5-7, 6-0, and then said that he had played good tennis but had tried to hurry too much in the third set. "I think I tried to rush too much. I thought it wouldn't matter, and that all I'd have to do was hit the ball and go in," he said. "I made a few mistakes and

gave him some confidence and didn't take much time serving." Second-seeded John Newcombe of Australia disposed of France's Bob Carmichael, 7-6, 6-3, 6-2. Tomorrow Newcombe meets Australian Geoff Masters and Connors plays Australian Kim Warwick.

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Buffalo	22	12	.647	—
Boston	20	13	.606	1 1/2
New York	19	14	.579	2 1/2
Philadelphia	14	21	.400	8 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
EC-Omaha	18	17	.528	—
Chicago	17	16	.515	1 1/2
Detroit	16	17	.514	1 1/2
Milwaukee	13	19	.387	4 1/2
Pacific Division				
Golden State	22	12	.647	—
Seattle	16	18	.471	6 1/2
Portland	16	18	.465	7
Phoenix	13	18	.455	7
Los Angeles	15	20	.429	8

## ABA Standings

East Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
New York .....	24	11	.686	—
Kentucky .....	21	10	.677	1
St. Louis .....	14	23	.378	11
Memphis .....	9	24	.273	14
Virginia .....	9	24	.273	14
West Division				

West Division				
Denver .....	30	5	.857	—
San Antonio -	29	16	.656	10 1/2
Utah .....	18	28	.474	13 1/2
Indiana .....	14	17	.452	14
San Diego .....	12	21	.364	17
Friday's Games				
Virginia 118, Indiana 110 (Robbins				

Friday's Games				
Virginia 118, Indiana 110 (Robbins 22, Powell 22, McClinton 22, Jones 21, Water 22, Bryng 22, Kenon 20).				
San Antonio 108, New York 103 (Jones 21, Water 22, Bryng 22, Kenon 20).				
Utah 97, St. Louis 80 (Edkins 26, Boone 21, Lewis 22, Lucas 14).				
Denver 115, San Diego 105 (Calvin 29, Simpson 26, Grant 27, Jabell 21).				

Saturday's Games				
New York 100, Memphis 88 (Erving 25, McClinton 22, Johnson 20, Owens 21).				
Denver 129, St. Louis 121 (Stapleton 24, Green 22, Barnes 22, Williams 22).				

WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
EC-Omaha	17	17	.500	—
Chicago	17	16	.515	1 1/2
Detroit	16	17	.514	1 1/2
Milwaukee	13	19	.407	4 1/2

Friday's Games

Los Angeles 105, Chicago 93 (Allen 37, Goodrich 23; Van Lier 21, Love 18; Buffalo 108, Phoenix 92 (McMillian 23, MaAdoo 22; Scott, 17, Van Arsdale 17).

EC-Omaha 108, Seattle 98 (Archibald 22, Wedman 19; Brown 37, Hayward 26).

Friday's Games				
Los Angeles 105, Chicago 93 (Allen 27, Goodrich 25, Van Lier 21, Love 19).				
Buffalo 104, Phoenix 92 (McClinton 22, Madood 22, Scott 17, Van Arsdale 17).				
EC-Omaha 106, Seattle 98 (Archibald 22, Wedman 19, Brown 17, Hayward 25).				

Saturday's Games				
New York 101, New Orleans 94 (Jackson 10, Monroe 16, Coleman 22, Barnett 21).				
Atlanta 106, LA 89 (Drew 40, Henderson 22, Allen 18, Winners 17).				
Boston 124, Buffalo 117 (Murphy 42, Tunjanovich 27, Madood 26, McClinton 24).				
Detroit 78, Chicago 70 (Blag 31, Laniar, Porter, Rowe 12, Block 15, Sloan 10).				
Boston 116, Golden State 105 (Cowan 22, Havlicek 32, Barry 27, Beard 15).				

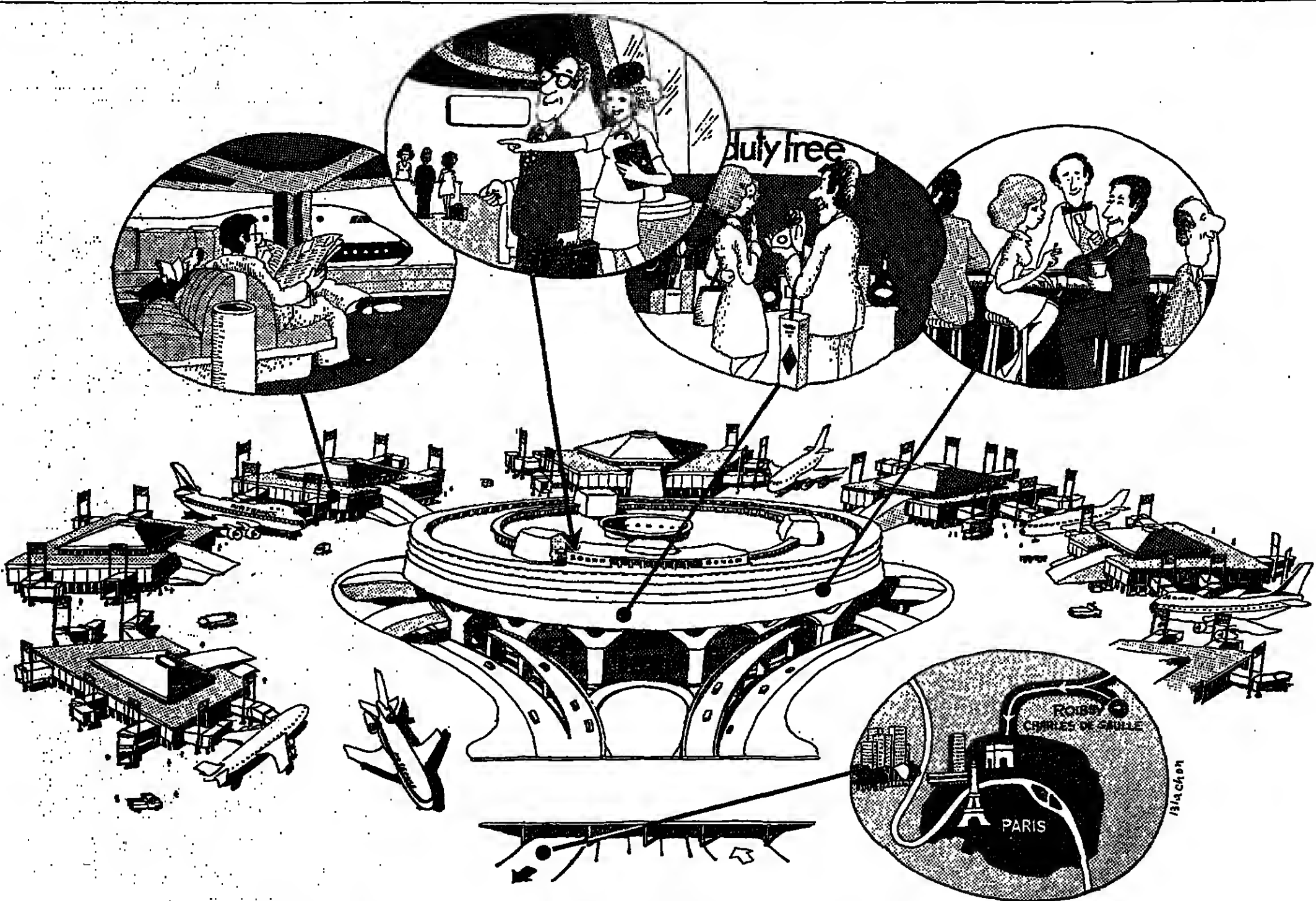
## Ondine Victor In Yacht Race

HOBART, Tasmania, Dec. 29 (AP)—Ondine III, owned by American Huey Long, today crossed the finishing line first in the Sydney-Hobart yacht race. It was Long's third victory in this race.

Battling light conditions nearly all the way, the 79-foot yacht, which prefers strong winds, took three days 13 hours 51 minutes 56 seconds to make the 636-nautical mile journey.

Long finished early this morning to the cheers of thousands lining the Derwent River but he was about 12 hours 20 minutes off the record set last year by the 72-foot Perro Clement sloop Helsal, sailed by Sydney doctor Tony Fisher.

Long first woo the Sydney-Hobart line honors in 1962, in the original Ondine, establishing a record broken last year by Helsal. He won again in 1965 in Ondine II.



## Charles de Gaulle airport. Paris' newest attraction. Enjoy it.

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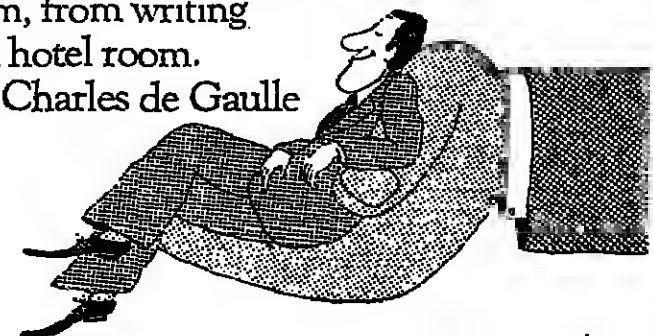
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—By Will Weng

## WEATHER

## Mutual Funds

## PEANUTS



# JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game

**GENTLEMAN JIMMY WALKER**

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

### Solution to Friday's Puzzle

"Gentleman Jimmy Walker" takes its subject seriously, in contrast to "Beau James" by Gene Fowler and "The Tin Box Parade" by Milton Mackaye. Yet by playing it straight Mr. Walsh indirectly provides a case history of how not to govern New York City.

# CHESS

**By Robert Byrne**

lame the black queenside by 12 P-R5, creating a weak square at black's QN3. Nevertheless, Black must find a way to get active play.

Unwilling to undertake

then it was still impossible for him to omit 14 ...P-QR3, as he quickly found out.

be an error that Kaplan exploited by 16 NxRP and the pin reinforced by 17 Q-B2, gaining a pawn. Playing with pawn-down desperation, Jansa offered this exchange by 25 R-K4 hoping to get

Kaplan's 31 P-N4 threaten-

ing to slog through with the further advance of the queen-side pawns, prompted Jansa to the wild 31 P-B4. But Kaplan's 34 Q-K3, threatening 35 Q-R6ch, kept the white attack going.

His 37 P-N6 renewed the threat, ending Jansa's resistance. There was no point in confining since Jansa could see the coming 41 Q-N4ch, K-R2; 42 K-N2, BxR; 43 R-Rch, followed by mate.

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Kaplan	Jensen	Kaplan	Jensen	Kaplan	Jensen
1 P-K4	P-K4	1 P-K4	P-K4	1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-K3	P-K3	2 N-K3	P-K3	2 N-K3	P-K3
3 P-Q4	PxP	3 P-Q4	PxP	3 P-Q4	PxP
4 N-P	N-K3	4 N-P	N-K3	4 N-P	N-K3
5 P-K3	P-K3	5 P-K3	P-K3	5 P-K3	P-K3
6 P-K2	N-K2	6 P-K2	N-K2	6 P-K2	N-K2
7 B-K2	K-K2	7 B-K2	K-K2	7 B-K2	K-K2
8 O-O	O-O	8 O-O	O-O	8 O-O	O-O
9 P-B3	P-B3	9 P-B3	P-B3	9 P-B3	P-B3
10 N-N3	K-R2	10 N-N3	K-R2	10 N-N3	K-R2
11 B-B3	K-R-Q1	11 B-B3	K-R-Q1	11 B-B3	K-R-Q1
12 N-N4	P-B4	12 N-N4	P-B4	12 N-N4	P-B4
13 P-N2	N-Q2	13 P-N2	N-Q2	13 P-N2	N-Q2
14 Q-K2	N-N3	14 Q-K2	N-N3	14 Q-K2	N-N3





## Win, 24-13, to Move to Super Bowl

## Steelers Upset Raiders, Face Vikings Next

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 29 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Steelers, victims of a questionable call today from an official, scored their way into the Super Bowl for the first time with a 24-13 triumph over the Oakland Raiders in the American Football Conference's championship contest.

The Steelers, down by a touchdown late in the third quarter, rallied on an eight-yard touchdown run by Franco Harris and a six-yard pass from Terry Bradshaw to Lynn Swann for the points that put them in the January 12 Super Bowl against the Minnesota Vikings, who beat Los Angeles, 14-10, earlier in the day.

Middle linebacker Jack Ham set up Swann's touchdown when he intercepted a pass by Ken Stabler and ran it back 26 yards to the Oakland nine. Three plays later, Bradshaw connected with Swann, a rookie from the University of Southern California, for a 17-10 edge with 11:15 remaining.

The Raiders bounced back to close the gap to four points on a 24-yard field goal by George Blanda, his second of the game, but the Steelers put the game away for good on a 21-yard touchdown run by Harris with only 47 seconds left following an interception by corner-back J. T. Thomas and a 27-yard run to the Raider 24.

The Raiders had moved ahead, 10-3, at 9:53 into the third quarter when Stabler completed four of five passes, including a 38-yarder to Cliff Branch, who grabbed the ball over his shoulder and fell into the end zone.

Only once before had the Steelers an opportunity for a Super Bowl berth, and that was two years ago, but they lost to the Miami Dolphins, 21-17, in the AFC title game.

For the Raiders, whose 12-2 record this year was the best in the National Football League, it was another in a series of bitter disappointments in title games. Five previous

times they fought for a Super Bowl berth and won one, in 1957, but lost to the Green Bay Packers for the world title. The team battled to a 3-3 half-time tie as the Raiders scored on a 40-yard field goal by Blanda. But the Steelers bounced back for a tie when Roy Gerela kicked a 28-yarder early in the second quarter.

The Steelers apparently lost

a touchdown on a call by the officials and Gerela muffed a 20-yard field goal try. The Raiders had one other chance for a score, but linebacker Jack Lambert blocked a 38-yard field goal attempt by Blanda seconds before the half ended.

Oakland's field goal came after a mistake by Pittsburgh. Swann ran 12 yards with a punt to the Pittsburgh 41, was hit by Dave Dalby and Harold Hart recovered to set up the Raiders at the 41. Seven plays later, Blanda booted his field goal for a 3-0 lead.

Gerela missed on his field goal try with 1:09 remaining in the first period but made good on his second attempt five minutes later for the tie.

The Steelers, playing in their second conference championship

game, drove from their own 21 to the Oakland eight and then Bradshaw threw what appeared to be a touchdown to John Stallworth. But head linesman Ray Dodes said Stallworth was out-of-bounds when he made the catch.

Television instant replays, though, showed Stallworth had both feet in bounds when he came down with the ball.

On the following play, Neneah Wilson intercepted Bradshaw and ran 37 yards to the Oakland 55. The Raiders drove to the Pittsburgh 22 with time running out and then Lambert reached up to bat away Blanda's field goal try from the 28.

Chiefs Fire Stram

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 29 (UPI)—Hank Stram, the only coach in the Kansas City Chiefs' 15-year history, was fired Friday after a surprise announcement by owner Lamar Hunt.

Stram, one of the longest-serving coaches in the National Football League, was dismissed after the Chiefs posted their worst record ever, five victories and nine losses. He had seven years left on a 10-year contract at \$100,000 a year salary.

Hunt said he "had asked Stram to step aside from his duties with the Chiefs."

"We feel the time has come to revitalize our organization and give it a fresh approach. There is no question that Hank has been a valuable member of the Chiefs organization but a close friend as well. His coaching record speaks for itself. We are grateful for the contributions he has made to the Chiefs and wish him every success in his future endeavors."

Stram twice coached the Chiefs to the Super Bowl. They lost in Super Bowl I to Green Bay, 35-10, but returned three years later and captured Super Bowl IV in 1970 with a 23-7 victory over the heavily-favored Minnesota Vikings.



UP IN ARMS—David Brown, left, on the East team in the Shrine Classic, gets in the way of pass intended for West's Osear Roan. Two plays later, Roan caught toss for TD.

## Vikings Defeat Rams, 14-10

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Dec. 29 (UPI)—Fran Tarkenton today launched the Minnesota Vikings to their second straight Super Bowl appearance, throwing for one score and setting up the decisive second touchdown in a 14-10 National Football Conference title game victory over the mistake-prone Los Angeles Rams.

The Vikings, who lost to Miami in the title game last January, will meet the Pittsburgh Steelers in New Orleans on Jan. 13 for the National Football League title.

Tarkenton threw 29 yards to Jim Lash in the second period for one TD and led the winning march in the final quarter after a brilliant defensive stand by the Vikings. Tarkenton, 14-year veteran from Georgia, took Minnesota 80 yards in 15 plays after his defense had stopped the Rams after Los Angeles had penetrated to the Viking one-yard line.

Dave Osborn plunged one yard for the deciding score after Tarkenton had carried four yards to within inches of the goal line.

James Harris, his club trailing 14-3, brought the Rams back with a 44-yard touchdown pass to Harold Jackson, but the Viking defense roared up again when the Rams took possession on the Minnesota 45 with seven minutes remaining, throwing Harris twice for a total of 22 yards in losses.

The Viking defense made its highest stand of the year, with 5:41 remaining in the third period, after Harris, trapped on his 25, eluded three tacklers and threw to the Viking 40, where Jackson caught the ball and was

finally tracked down by Nate Wright on the Minnesota two.

Here the "Purple Gang" tumbled. John Cappelletti plunged to the one, but Ram guard Tom Mack jumped offside on the next play for a five-yard penalty.

After a second and goal from the six, Harris swept the right side for four yards. The former Grambling star again rolled to his right on third down and threw toward tight end Pat Curran in the end zone. But cornerback Jackie Wallace barely deflected the pass and linebacker Wally Hilgenberg intercepted in the end zone.

Tarkenton then took advantage of the opportunity to move his club 80 yards for the deciding score. The key plays in the scoring drive were passes of 13 yards to tight end Stu Voigt and 15 to John Gilliam, an 11-yard run by Osborn and a crucial offside penalty against Rams' end Fred Dryer.

Dryer had dropped Tarkenton for an eight-yard loss on a third and four at the Ram 12, but the five-yard walkoff for jumping offside gave Minnesota a first and goal at the seven instead. Chuck Foreman blasted twice to the four and Tarkenton, on one of his few scrambling, carried just short of the left end zone flag.

Osborn, 31-year-old work horse, drove over for the score.

Tarkenton's touchdown pass to Lash capped a 60-yard, seven-play drive. After Foreman was stopped for no gain at the Viking 40, Tarkenton hit Lash for 13 yards and, after gyrating through Gilliam, hit him over the middle for a gain of 18 yards to the Ram 31. Osborn plunged for two yards and then Tarkenton

hit Lash strutting down the left sideline behind Al Clark.

The reception, after seven minutes of the second quarter, was the first TD pass of his career for Lash, a second-year wide receiver from Northwestern.

After Foreman's fumble recovery at the Ram 48 ignited the drive that resulted in Lash's field goal and cut the Minnesota lead to 7-3.

Harris had a 19-yard pass to Jack Snow and hit McCutcheon and Jim Bertelsen for 15 yards to set up a second and two on the Viking 10 with 1:21 left.

But McCutcheon dropped a short flip over the middle and then Harris overthrew Lance Rentzel in the right corner of the end zone.

The first half was a comedy of errors, filled with dropped passes, penalties and turnovers.

Los Angeles moved to the Minnesota 23 early in the game, only to have McCutcheon fumble the ball away to Roy Winston. Rookie Randy Potts' interception and return to the Viking 35 killed another Ram drive.

Bertelsen's fumble gave Minnesota the ball on the Ram 30 early in the second period, but on the next play Tarkenton gave it back by fumbling the ball away untouched at the Ram 24.

There were five fumbles in the first half, three by Minnesota, and four were lost, two by each team.

The weather, unseasonably warm in Minneapolis, had brought out a crowd of 77,000. There were 1,040 no-shows.

The victory was worth \$8,500 to each of the winning Vikings, while the Rams picked up \$5,500 a man.

## Mississippi State Wins Sun Bowl

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 29 (AP)—Rocky Felker took Mississippi State on an 80-yard scoring drive late in the final quarter yesterday and the Bulldogs beat North Carolina, 26-24, in college football's Sun Bowl.

Freshman tailback Terry Vittano, who ran for 154 yards, burst across from the two for the winning touchdown to destroy the Tar Heels' flirtation with a stunning upset.

Walker Parker, who set a Sun Bowl record of 183 yards rushing, went one and 16 yards for touchdowns and Vic Nichols' field goals of 24 and 32 yards as the Southeastern Conference Bulldogs ran their season worst record to 9-3.

The Tar Heels, of the Atlantic Coast Conference, making their fourth bowl appearance in five years, got touchdowns runs of one and six yards from tailback James Betterson and a 23-yard touchdown pass from Chris Eupen to Jimmy Jerome.

Mississippi State rolled up a Sun Bowl record of 499 total yards. The old mark was 497 yards by Hardin-Stimmons, in 1957 against Texas Western.

The Bulldogs held North Carolina's highly-touted running duet of Betterson and Mike Voight to a combined 174 yards. The two had rushed for more than 1,000 yards each this season while alternating at the tailback spot.

Vanderbilt 6, Texas Tech 6

ATLANTA, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Vanderbilt and Texas Tech put up strong goal-line defense yesterday as each team could only score a pair of field goals in a 6-6 tie in the Peach Bowl.

The final and tying field goal was a 35-yard kick by Texas Tech's Brian Hall with 2 minutes left.

failed to advance following a fumble recovery at the Texans' seven-yard line.

Vanderbilt, 7-3-1 in regular-season play, scored first, four minutes into the second period on a 30-yard field goal by Adams, and Texas Tech tied the score at 3-3 with 3:11 left in the third period on a 26-yard field goal by Hall.

Texas Tech, 6-4-1 in the regular season, dominated play with running backs Cliff Hookins and Larry Isaac rushing for 116 and 112 yards, respectively.

But Vanderbilt held on three consecutive plays from the Commodore one-yard line at the end of the first half, blocked a 33-yard Hall field-goal attempt midway through the final period and recovered two Red Raider fumbles in the closing minutes of play.

Oklahoma State, 6-5, BYU 6

TEMPE, Ariz., Dec. 29 (UPI)—Oklahoma State converted an intercepted pass into one touchdown and added another score on a halfback pass in the closing minutes for a 16-6 victory over Brigham Young in the Fiesta Bowl yesterday.

## Tops Maryland in Tourney

## UCLA Still Shows Basketball Power

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (WP)—UCLA's Marques Johnson stifled a Maryland rally with seven straight points in the last 3 1/2 minutes and the Bruins beat Maryland, 81-78, last night in the final of the Maryland Invitational Tournament at Cole Field House.

It was the first defeat for the fifth-ranked Terrapins, who have won seven, and the eighth straight victory for unbeaten UCLA.

The Bruins recorded the game's first eight points and, with forward Dave Meyers scoring virtually at will from outside on route to a career-high 32 points, tied to 16-point lead midway through the first half. But Maryland fought back method-

cally and finally crept to within one point, 78-77, with 3:30 to play. Maryland coach Lefty Driesell, however, had removed starting

center Tom Roy minutes earlier and gone to a three-guard offense. Roy's removal brought about a mismatch: 6-foot-6 Johnson on 6-foot-3 Mo Howard.

A Johnson three-point basket gave the Bruins a three-point margin. The teams then exchanged turnovers. Maryland's Steve Sheppard, a 7-foot shot, but John Lucas grabbed the loose ball to the right of the basket.

UCLA's Richard Washington, a 6-foot-9 sophomore, batted Lucas' shot away and UCLA gained possession with 2:16 left. UCLA spread its offense to four corners. Howard matched against Johnson at the top of the key. Johnson took a pass, Howard slipped and the UCLA sophomore went in for what would be a three-point play and a 79-78 lead.

In other games: Once-beaten Kentucky used a full-court press to take command late in the first half at Louisville and defeated 16th-ranked Notre Dame, 113-96, behind Kevin Grevey's 28 points. The 16th-ranked Wildcats reacted to their highest total of the season turning the game around with a 15-point spurt in the first half. Kentucky is now 7-1.

Fifth-ranked Southern California, led by Gus Williams' 24 points, withstood a strong challenge from Rutgers and Phil Sellers' game-high 32 points to win, 31-26, in the second round of the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference Holiday Festival at New York.

Pittsburgh's hopes of upsetting top-ranked North Carolina State were dashed when the Wolfpack, led by 20-point scoring all-American David Thompson and Phil Spence, came from behind to defeat the Panthers, 86-70.

Leonard Thompson hit Gerald Larry on a 40-yard pass play with 1:14 remaining in the contest to clinch the victory for the Big Eight team.

Oklahoma State's victory ended Western Athletic Conference domination of the bowl, won by Arizona State in the bowl's initial three years.

BYU's hopes were dashed when senior quarterback Gary Scheide, the nation's No. 2 passer, suffered a shoulder separation with 2:50 left in the first quarter. Scheide was dumped by Phil Dokes.

East 16, West 14

STANFORD, Calif., Dec. 29 (UPI)—Mike Frankovick of Central Michigan, who missed the try for the extra point that would have tied the score early in the fourth quarter, booted a 33-yard field goal with 4:34 left to play yesterday to give the underdog East a 16-14 victory in the Shrine East-West Classic.

The West, favored by a touchdown, opened up a 14-0 halftime lead but the East bounced back on West mistakes for all its points in the second half and its second consecutive victory.

Linebacker Terry McCowry of Michigan State picked up a blocked punt and ran 16 yards for the East's initial touchdown early in the third quarter and Brad Davis of the University of California-Davis went 10 yards for the East's second score, in the second minute of the final period.

All-America defensive back David Brown of Michigan intercepted a deflected pass by California all-American quarterback Steve Bartkowski to set up the East's second touchdown, but Frankovick missed the point after that would have tied the score.

## Dick Allen's Philosophy Also Applies to Horses

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT)—Richard Anthony Allen, a racing man who appeared once as an esplanade hater last summer while moonlighting with the Chicago White Sox, owns a thoroughbred named Dick Allen and a go to bat 40 times in 128 races to earn a paltry \$350,000.

It is easy to see why he prefers quietest race track to the Atlanta baseball team.

Allen has other horses named Dick. Dick, son of Never Bend and a daughter of Swaps named Dick, is a half-brother of Agitate, who raced 11 times his year, was never out of the money, finished third in the Kentucky Derby and earned \$12,525.

Underlying a slight Allen has a go to bat 40 times in 128 races to earn a paltry \$350,000.

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## Wildenstein Colt Winner Of New York Stakes Race

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Owner Daniel Wildenstein and trainer Angel Penna, the dominating forces in thoroughbred racing this year in France, closed out their 1974 campaign with a victory in the final stakes race of the New York racing season.

Their French-bred colt, Coptic, won a division of the 2 1/4-mile Display Handicap, the longest stakes race in North America, by a nose over Crafty Khale. It was the second start in this country for Coptic, who finished second last month in the Gallant Fox Handicap.

The colt, also a stakes winner on the Paris circuit, was the odds-on favorite with the crowd of 30,701, and paid \$2.80 for \$2 to win. Jorge Velasquez, the leading jockey in New York this year, rode the colt, who carried top weight of 125 pounds and completed the race in 3 minutes 50.4 seconds. The triumph was worth \$32,520 from the gross purse of \$54,200.

The first division of the stakes was taken by Ogden Phipps' Outdoors, who won by 3 1/2 lengths. Darryl Montoya rode the 5-to-2 betting choice to a 3:51.6 clocking. The colt carried 110 pounds. Race favorite Parajale, attempting a fourth straight victory in the Display, finished fifth.

## Black Hawks Can Handle Flyers at Home

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Goals by Dennis Hull and Germain Gagnon in a 3-minute 9-second span of the first period stood up last night as the Chicago Black Hawks defeated Philadelphia, 2-1, ending the Flyers' club-record unbeaten string at 12 games in the National Hockey League.

It was Philadelphia's 13th loss in 30 games between the two teams on Black Hawks' ice, where the Flyers have won only once.

The Flyers drew 31 minutes in penalties, boosting their league-leading total to 997, and Dave Schultze was socked with 19 minutes, increasing his league-leading total to 129.

Maple Leafs 3, Islanders 1

At Toronto, center Norm Ullmann, who celebrated his 39th birthday Wednesday, scored two goals and assisted on another by Ron Ellis to help the Maple Leafs defeat the New York Islanders, 3-1. The goals were only Ullmann's fourth and fifth of the season, while Ellis's was his 14th. Ellis also picked up assists for the 49th and 50th points of his 11-year NHL career.

Canadiens 7, Scouts 2

At Montreal, Jacques Lemaire scored his 14th and 15th goals as the Canadiens extended their unbeaten streak to 14 games by defeating Kansas City, 7-2. Montreal put the game out of reach

with three goals within a 1:39 span of the final session. Guy Lafleur netted his 25th goal while Steve Shutt and Yvon Lambert also scored.

Penguins 3, Flames 3

At Pittsburgh, Atlanta tied the Penguins, 3-3, the third straight tie by Pittsburgh at home and its sixth tie of the last nine games played on home ice.

Blues 4, North Stars 2

At St. Louis, Chicago lefty scored two goals and assisted on another to lead a four-goal first period that carried the Blues to a 4-2 victory over Minnesota. The North Stars, who have not won a road game since Oct. 23 and are 0-15-3 on the road in that time, got their first goal from

Alain Langlais late in the second period and Langlais' jet recalled from the minors, set up Doug Hicks for a goal in the final period.

Canucks 6, Bruins 4

At Vancouver, B.C., John Gould scored two goals and Don Lever added a goal and two assists as the Canucks upended Boston, 6-4.

Golden Seals 2, Kings 2

At Inglewood, Calif., rookie Larry Patey scored two goals, including the clincher on a power play in the second period, to lead the Golden Seals to a 3-2 victory over Los Angeles. The winning for only the second time in 30 matches on the road, the Seals ended the Kings' unbeaten streak at home at eight games.

## Friday, Saturday College Basketball Scores

Friday's Games

UTah 70, Georgia Tech 57.

Indiana 81, Southern Illinois 75.

Old Dominion 80, Columbia 67.

Duke 82, Pittsburgh 75.

Stanford 89, Illinois 75.

San Diego 81, Santa Clara 55.

Duke 82, Kent State 65.

North Carolina 81, Pittsburgh 70.

Saturday's Games

UTah 70, Georgia Tech 57.

Indiana 81, Southern Illinois 75.

Old Dominion 80, Columbia 67.

Duke 82, Pittsburgh 75.

Stanford 89, Illinois 75.

San Diego 81, Santa Clara 55.

Duke 82, Kent State 65.

North Carolina 81, Pittsburgh 70.

SAN FRANCISCO INVITATION

San Francisco 78, Cal-Santa Bar 72.

Gonzaga 68, BYU 60.

KODAK CLASSIC

Hartmouth 57, Georgetown 56.

Syracuse 82, Rochester 66.

PILLSBURY CLASSIC

Minnesota 81, Clemson 52.

Asbury 72, Navy 62.

OLD DOMINION CLASSIC

Old Dominion 84, California 73.

Arizona 84, Columbia 72.

MOTOR CITY CLASSIC

Michigan 71, San. Michigan 56.

Asbury 72, Navy 62.

OLD DOMINION CLASSIC

Old Dominion 84, California 73.

Arizona 84, Columbia 72.

More Sports News  
On Page 9



